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THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN.

They've got a new church organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right
They've hoisted up their new machine,
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
As in my voice and vote;
For it was never my desire
To praise the Lord by note.

I've been a sister good an' true
For five-and-thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the funk and led!
And now, their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days
Am fairly crowded out!

Today, the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read, "I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies."
I always liked that blessed hymn;
I always will;
I spose I always will;
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Ortonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most outlandish thing
A body ever heard!

Some wealthy chaps was standin' near,
An' when I see them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in;
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
I thought I'd try with all my might;
An tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good an' strong,
I couldn't steer it right.
When they was high, then I was low,
When they was straight, I curvawise;
An' I was too fast or they too slow,
To "mansions in the skies."

An' after every verse, you know,
They play a little tune;
I didn't understand, an' so
I started in too soon;
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone;
But oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told;
But I had done my best;
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

And sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right in front of me;
She never was no singin' book,
An' never meant to be;
But then she always tried to do
The best she could, she said
She understood the time right through,
An' kept it with her head;
But when she tried this mornin', oh,
I had to laugh, or cough!
It kept her head a-bobbin' so
It e'en a'most came off!

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose,
He took a look at sister Brown
And meekly scratched his nose
An' looked his hymn-book through an' through
And laid it on the seat,
And then a pensive sigh he drew,
And looked completely beat,
An' when they took another bout
He didn't even rise,
But drawed his red bandanner out
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister, good an' true,
For five-an'-thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An prayed my duty clear;
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
And some day I to church will go
And nevermore come back;
And when the folks gets up to sing—
Whene'er that time shall be—
I do not want no patent thing
A-squealin' over me!

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

EXCEEDINGLY STRANGE CONDUCT.

Carr—Meekton was arrested last night while taking a spin on his new automobile.

Motorleigh—What for?

Carr—Acting suspiciously.

Motorleigh—How's that?

Carr—Why, he wasn't going more than six miles an hour, had his lamps lighted, kept sounding his bell at all crossings, and hadn't run over even a dog.

PERILOUS CONFESSION.

Oh, no! The infant industries would not show their teeth as much as a last resort.

For that would be confessing that we have teethed," they prudently argued.

CORRECT.

Teacher—How many mills make a cent?

Charlie Chigwidden—None, my father says, unless they are in the trust.

A TIP TO SUBURBANITES.

Subbub (of Seaview-by-the-Swamp)—Congratulate me, old man—we've got a permanent cook at last!

Newsubbub—You've been drinking!

Subbub—Not on your life! I got our cook hopping mad while playing ping-pong with her last night, and she swore she'd never leave the town until she won a game from me. She can't do it—not in a thousand years!

THE LIMIT.

Visitor (in Georgia)—But why is it that you so often lynch negroes on suspicion?

Native—Wal, yer see, it's so derned aggravating ter hev nuthing agin a nigger but suspicion!

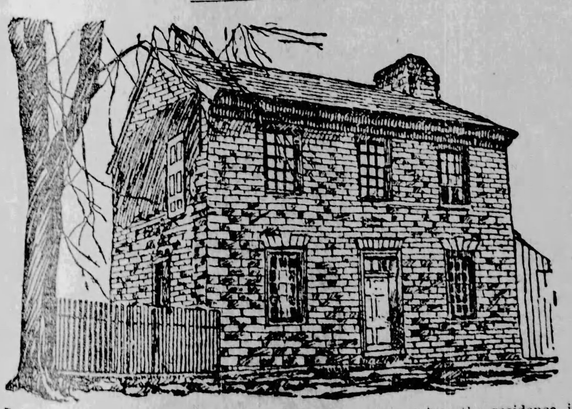
THE CHURCH ATHLETICS.

Mrs. Au Fait—We have been so fortunate in our clergymen!

Mrs. Beau Monde—Have you?

Mrs. Au Fait—Oh, yes! The last one was death on tennis; the one before that put up wheel parties; and now this one is simply crazy about ping-pong.

A HOUSE 200 YEARS OLD.



The picture accompanying this article is known as the "Wisenall property" and is situated on East Front street, Aberdeen, O. The old house was built about the year 1702, and is consequently 200 years old. One hundred years before any such place as Cincinnati was known, this old residence was occupied by the first settlers of this section. At that early period there was no such place as Maysville. The city opposite Aberdeen, now known as Maysville, with a population of 15,000, was then a small place, with six or seven houses, and was known as Limestone.

The old house, for many years, served as a hotel for travelers, and it was the only hotel within hundreds of miles of this place.

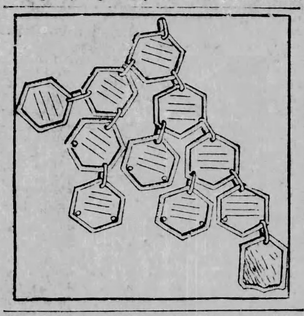
As one can perceive, the residence is constructed entirely of rock. The idea of the rock house was to prevent the Indians from burning it down or shooting through its walls. Many times the structure has shielded hundreds of persons from the ravages of the red men.

In the early days when Aberdeen was nothing but a dense forest and there was no other house hereabouts this famous old residence sheltered travelers from the far east. Many persons visit Aberdeen annually to see it and always carry a photograph of it away with them.

Notwithstanding that the old house has withstood the shocks of more than fifty Ohio river floods it is as firm on its foundations as when first erected. The old building is at present occupied by the Wisenall family, who are among Aberdeen's most prominent residents.

GENEALOGICAL CHAIN RECORD

Anyone who has ever made the attempt to trace their family record knows that there is a curious fascination about it, and it is with considerable pleasure that each link is discovered which connects the present with time long past, especially if it be found that



some ancestor held a prominent position in affairs, either as a statesman, soldier or business man. Numerous devices have been thought out for the convenient recording of the names and history of these ancestors, the chief difficulty being that in bringing all branches of an ancient family down to the present the branches are so numerous that it is hard to join them all to the one head in a form easily traceable. A New York inventor has designed a system of links and tablets which is practically limitless as to length and number of names which may be recorded, an illustration of the idea being presented herewith. In tracing in a direct line the tablets are connected one to the next by small rings or links, the branches being indicated by additional records attached at intervals around the tablet. One tablet of individual shape is provided to make prominent the owner's name, and each record contains space for the main facts of the person's history. If desired a card system can be used in addition, a number on each tablet referring to a corresponding card, where a complete history in detail can be recorded.

A Little Girl's Compliment.

Two women and a bright little girl occupied seats in a Prospect avenue car last evening. The little girl attracted attention with her questions and answers. It was when the car reached Eighteenth street that the climax was reached. At that point the car makes a long stop before pulling up the hill. It was while the car was at a standstill that a pretty woman, and evidently a friend of the two in the car, passed along.

"Oh, dear! There's Mrs. S. My! She is such a handsome woman," said the mother of the bright little girl to her friend.

"Yes, she is beautiful," assented the friend.

The little girl was looking out of the window after the figure strolling up the hill. Presently she turned in her seat.

"Say, mamma, you look just like that lady."

"Do I, dear?" asked the mother sweetly.

"Yes. Just 'zactly all 'cept the head." The little girl is still wondering why the carful of people laughed.—Kansas City Journal.

Bible in Four New Tongues.

Four hitherto unknown tongues—so far as print is concerned—are now being added to the list of languages in which the British and Foreign Bible society prints the gospels, and of these three are for the benefit of subjects of his majesty. The New Testament is to be turned in to Nyanja, for the tribes of the Shire river bank, Nyassaland, and in this work the Livingstonia mission of the United Free Church of Scotland, the Blantyre Mission of the Established Church of Scotland and the Myera Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church are collaborating. A version in Yalunka is nearly ready for natives of the Falaba district of Sierra Leone, and in Bugotu for the inhabitants of Ysabel Island—one of the Solomon group. Lastly, a translation into Visayan, spoken by some two million persons in the Philippines archipelago, is being undertaken. All are enterprises of great interest to philologists.—London Telegraph.

A Window's Not a Door.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Newlywed, examining the window sash, "something has been gnawing at this woodwork."

"Yes, I noticed that," replied her husband. "A little dormouse, perhaps; there are lots of them around."

"A door mouse? But this is on the window sash."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Summer Men Wanted.

"Do you think it would do any good for these Eastern resorts to advertise for young men?"

"What inducements could they offer?"

"Well, at the present time it looks as if they could offer every applicant his matrimonial choice of at least seven heiresses."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wise Boy.

Jimmy—What made you kick when your paw told you to sprinkle the lawn? Don't you like to do it?

Willy—Sure I do; but if paw knowed that he wouldn't let me!—Puck.

OUR COMMANDING POSITION

For Building Up Trade Relations With the Countries of the Orient.

Look at a map of the Pacific ocean, and you will note the commanding position the United States holds with regard to its commerce. We own the entire western coast of North America, from Mexico to the tip of the Aleutian islands, except the comparatively narrow gap caused by the British possessions from the state of Washington to the southern border of Alaska, Hawaii, Samoa, Midway islands, Wake island, Guam and the Philippines are ours. The city of Manila is our farthest western port—or farthest eastern, if you wish to look at it in that way—and it will become—nay, is becoming—the distributing point for American goods seeking a market in the Far East.

It must be considered, too, that the great land masses of the world, and the most of its inhabitants are in the Northern Hemisphere. The United States fronts the portions of the Old World which have the largest populations, and where the greatest markets of the future are to be found. We have a greater coast line, and more and better harbors on the Pacific than any other nation.

We have more railway lines over which to transport our products to reach Pacific ports than all the remainder of the world. We are preparing to build the Isthmian canal which will give us the cheapest transportation—that by water—direct from our Atlantic and Gulf ports to Manila and our markets on the Asiatic shore of the Pacific, as well as to Australia and New Zealand. We own the chief way stations of commerce in the Pacific—the island ports of call which are so important in ocean traffic over such wide distances.

Add to these facts the additional one, already mentioned, that we have, in Manila, an extremely valuable distributing point for trade with all parts of the Orient—with countries whose population are not only very large, but very dense. Look at the map which accompanies this article, and note the trade lines marked from Manila to every seaport of any importance as an interior distributing point, from Vladivostock, in Siberia, and Japan, along the coasts of China, the East Indies, British India to Persia, and then south to Australia and New Zealand.

Now let us consider the commercial opportunities of these countries. They, or some of them, produce the articles which we must buy abroad, and which we do not or cannot produce at home, at least in the quantities demanded by our needs. Among them are tea, coffee, silk, tin, rubber, spices, sugar, jute, Manila hemp, tobacco, hides and wool.

Our requirements of these products provide cargoes for vessels coming to our ports. How about the return cargoes? These countries of Asia and Oceanica are now buying $10,000,000 worth of merchandise every month of every year, and most of it of the class of goods we have to sell. The United States has better and larger facilities for using the Pacific as a highway for trade than has any competing nation. For one thing, we are nearer to most of them than any of our competitors, and transportation costs less. Cheaper freights mean the absorption of the bulk of trade always.

The map shows the population of the countries of the Far East, and the total value of the annual commerce of each. Note the room for trade expansion there is, as these peoples become more and more in the habit of buying American goods. The total value of the annual commerce of Australia, divided by the population, gives an annual per capita of about $112. Make the same calculation for China, and the trade per capita is but 83 cents! The possibilities of the enlargement of trade with China are thus seen to be stupendous. It is capable of expansion to at least one hundred times its present volume.

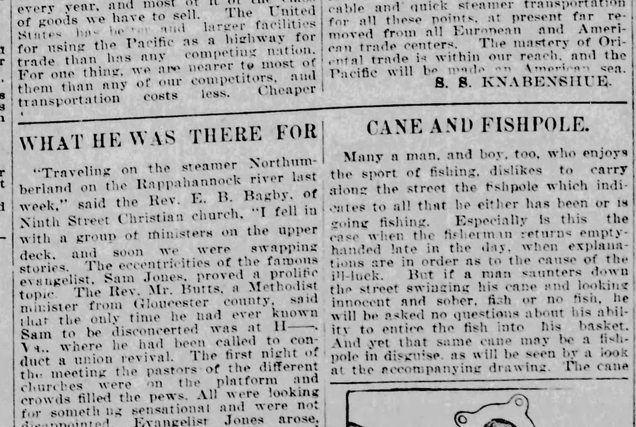
The total population of the countries which have one or more ports marked on the map is something like half that of the entire world. The total imports of these countries were 575 millions in 1868; 760 millions in 1880; 1,025 millions in 1890, and 1,260 millions in 1900. The tremendous growth, and that in an increasing ratio, is assurance that the future will see their imports increase still more rapidly, and is a warning to the merchants, manufacturers and exporters of the United States to be up and doing, that we may obtain our share of this trade.

We have been doing well in this respect, but there is a vast opportunity for doing still better. In 1868 these countries took less than eight million dollars' worth of their imports from the United States. In 1880, this had increased to over 30 millions, in 1890 to 60 millions, and in 1900 over 110 millions. But this, though fourteen times as much as in 1868, is only 10 per cent of their total imports. We are not getting our share of this trade.

Compare the above figures, showing what these countries bought of us, with the much larger totals we bought of them. Our imports from those countries grew from 22 million dollars' worth in 1868 to 162 millions in 1900. In the same period, the exports of Great Britain to those countries grew from 31 millions in 1868 to 462 millions in 1900. That is, England gained 150 millions in her exports per year while we gained only 100 millions.

All this emphasizes the advantages which it is to the United States to have the city of Manila as a distributing point for our commerce to the Orient. There the steamship and sailing lines of the Western Pacific converge; and that makes it the most important point of call, transhipment and exchange. It is like the most important business corner of a great city, where all the principal streets converge. Manila lies midway of the great business centers of that portion of the globe, among which may be named Yokohama, Shanghai, Singapore, Calcutta, the ports of the Dutch East Indies, and those of Australia. Manila warehouses, filled with American goods, will be accessible by cable and quick steamer transportation for all these points, at present far removed from all European and American trade centers. The mastery of Oriental trade is within our reach, and the Pacific will be made an American sea.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.



MANILA AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

WHAT HE WAS THERE FOR

"Traveling on the steamer Northumberland on the Rappahannock river last week," said the Rev. E. B. Bagby, of Ninth Street Christian church, "I fell in with a group of ministers on the upper deck, and soon we were swapping stories. The eccentricities of the famous evangelist, Sam Jones, proved a prolific topic. The Rev. Mr. Butts, a Methodist minister from Gloucester county, said that the only time he had ever known Sam to be disconcerted was at H——, Va., where he had been called to conduct a union revival. The first night of the meeting the pastors of the different churches were on the platform and crowds filled the pews. All were looking for something sensational and were not disappointed. Evangelist Jones arose, turned to the Methodist preacher, and said:

"'Brother S., how many members have you in your church?'

"'Three hundred,' was the answer.

"'How many are willing to pray in public?'

"'About a dozen.'

"'What is your salary?'

"'Five hundred dollars.'

"Then each minister was called in turn and interrogated upon the same points, revealing the fact that the amount of salary received by the ministers and the number taking part in the services was woefully small in comparison with the size of the congregation.

"'Well,' said Jones, addressing the ministers, but with a sidelong glance at the audience, 'if I had such a mean, measly lot of people in my church, you know what I would do? I would get them up in a pen and send off and get a hound dog and set him on them, and say: 'Sic 'em, Tige; sic 'em, Tige.'

"'Excuse me, Brother Jones,' said the Methodist minister, rising and stepping forward, 'but that is just what we have done. We have gathered the people together. Now, 'Sic 'em, Sam; sic 'em, Sam.'

"If Mr. Jones was not himself the balance of the evening, it was probable that he was thinking of the hound dog."—Washington Post.

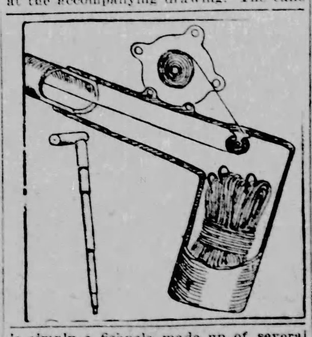
Getting Along Well.

Sidney—Rodney, you live by your wits, don't you?

Rodney—Well, partly and partly by other people's lack of wits.—Detroit Free Press.

CANE AND FISHPOLE.

Many a man, and boy, too, who enjoys the sport of fishing, dislikes to carry along the street the fishpole which indicates to all that he either has been or is going fishing. Especially is this the case when the fisherman returns empty-handed late in the day, when explanations are in order as to the cause of the ill-luck. But if a man saunters down the street swinging his cane and looking innocent and sober, fish or no fish, he will be asked no questions about his ability to entice the fish into his basket. And yet that same cane may be a fishpole in disguise, as will be seen by a look at the accompanying drawing. The cane



is simply a fishpole made up of several hollow telescoping sections, and has a mounting for the reel on one side and a pocket in the handle to contain the lines, hooks and float. The reel is positioned so as to bring the line around a pulley located in the hollow handle, from whence it extends through the hollow tubing to the tip of the outer section. When the pole is contracted the hook is removed from the end of the line and replaced by a metallic tip of the proper shape to fit in the perforation and close the opening, being held in place by drawing up the line and fastening it near the pulley in the handle, in which the reel is also stored.

Or at a Ball.

Woman's proper sphere is a round of shopping.—Philadelphia Record.

None But The Brave—

By Hamblen Sears

Copyright, 1901, by Frank A. Munsey, as "In the Shadow of War."

Copyright, 1902, by Dodd, Mead & Company.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Case of "None But the Brave."

'Tis wonderful what a day of sleep will do to a man. When I awoke and found Low—'twas high noon next day—ready to take off my bandages and dress my wound, I would for awhile sit up, and did so. And after he had strapped me up again the baroness came in with my breakfast, and, noting something in my face, apologized for herself as a nurse, saying that my real nurse was out for an airing with Capt. Atherton—which, to tell good truth, but irritated me—and that shortly she would return. I told her of my gratitude for her kindness—more than kindness—to me, and she would have it that 'twas not for me at all, but only on behalf of Mistress Debby that I was there.

"The dear girl began to grow ill after the night you disappeared," said she. "Something, I knew not what, was gnawing at her heart. And when her brother's letter came she was nearly frantic with grief, and came then and told me much that I had guessed before. Then came Capt. Atherton to her aid—and you owe much to him. We are not all," she added, smiling sadly, "we are not all tyrants and villains, you see."

"You are more than kind friends," I said seriously. "You and your captain are risking your lives to help an enemy."

She laughed again.

"'Twas but to save a young chit's life," said she. "Of course, we cared naught for you."

"You are good and kind, dear lady, beyond comprehension," I answered, and she gave me her hand frankly. "And your little daughters brought me back to the world in a way I shall never forget."

"They are nearly as bad as Debby," said she, with the pleasure showing in her face that always came there when she spoke of her children. "We could do naught with Debby. Day by day she sat here by you and watched and listened to your dreadful ravings, and heard you crying out at her cousin, and then calling on her name, telling her in a vibrant voice"—and she smiled, though she seemed still startled at the remembrance of it—" the particular place she held in your affections, which men usually whisper, I hear, in the silence of solitude."

"Did I do so?" I asked.

"For twenty-four hours in the day, week after week, and I have seen her sitting here looking at you as if her heart would break, wringing her hands and begging Dr. Low to make you hear her and understand."

"What can I ever do for her to repay half, for you, either? I wonder that she kept her health?"

"Once we tried to get her away," she continued. "And by Dr. Low's orders she went to her room. But in the night your cries nearly drove her mad, and, though the doctor said 'twould undermine her health, I went to her, and she begged me on her knees to let her go in to you, and—and—" smiling brightly, "and she asked me how would I feel if the baron were ill and I shut in another room away from him. That was a shrewd little argument."

The tears stood in her eyes and in mine, too. What had the girl not done for me, with never a word of explanation from me to set her mind at rest?

"Where is she?" I asked a little huskily. "Why does she not come to me?"

With a laugh the baroness got up, and saying that we were apparently a pair, went in search of her. But she did not come, and the day waned. The bright afternoon faded to sundown, and still she did not come. Some one brought in lamps, and at last the baroness appeared, with an amused, yet puzzled, look in her face.

"Is she not coming to say good-night to me?" I asked.

"I do not quite understand her," said she. "Poor girl, she's tired and worried."

"What is it?" I asked again. "Is there something wrong?"

She smiled again.

"I think she is a little afraid,' said the baroness. "I—"

"Afraid? Afraid of what?" I asked

"Well, I scarcely know," she answered again. "I—" and then leaning over to me, "Shall I tell you a dreadful secret about women?"

I looked at her in amazement.

"I think—I am afraid—" Then she stopped, and a pretty flush went over her face. "I'm afraid women like—a little masterful treatment." And, as I am a sinner, off she went like any young girl with the fires on her cheeks.

I lay back in my bed an instant, and then called her back.

"Dear baroness," I said, "will you enter a little conspiracy with me?"

She nodded brightly.

"I shall be very ill again," said I. "And shall shriek some more. Will you chance to pass by with—"

"Do you happen to have an idea, young man, where she has been these three hours?"

I had not the least, unless out walking with Captain Atherton.

"She is sitting just outside that door by the window in the hall."

I simply signed to her to begin the conspiracy, and she passed out, leaving the door ajar. I waited a moment and then began to talk, and rambled on, getting louder and louder, till finally I yelled out a lot of idiotic nonsense, putting in her name. Then I paused and heard through the doorway much whispering, and howled again, hearing in a moment, "Oh, what is it? Can it be true? Again?" That voice hit my conscience hard, but I yelled out again. Whereupon the door opened, and in she came running to me and speaking my name softly and taking my hand.

In a moment I had her fast by the arm.

"Where have you been all day, madam?"

She stood back, looking at me in wonder, but could not escape.

"Sit down, dear heart," said I. "Sit down, sit down. 'Twas all a conspiracy to get you in here."

Then I thought she would be angry, but with a flush she said:

"I am too relieved to be offended, but 'twas not fair, was it?"

"No, dear, 'twas a cowardly trick. But Deborah!"

Down went the face, and the eyes looked around the floor as she sat by my bed.

Deborah, look at me."

The eyes never moved.

"Deborah, is it necessary for me, sitting here, done up in five miles of rags, too absurdly weak to stand up—is it necessary for me to make love to you?" Up came the eyes straight at me with some of the old fearless fire in them. "Do you want me to ask you to marry me?"

There was an instant's silence, and then she suddenly gave way to a burst of merry laughter.

"It seems to me, sir," with a toss of her head, "that you put your question a bit late in the day, since we have been married now some six months."

That sobered me, for I remembered that I knew something still unknown to her, and, sitting there by the light of the lamp, I told her of the comrade who had helped me in the Sugar House, and what he knew of Marvin.

For a moment she sat quietly looking away from me, her hands lying in her lap. Then, turning to me with a depth in her beautiful eyes that seemed so new and recent, she gently laid her hand in mine, and sat there looking at me without a word for minute after minute; till I leaned forward and took her fair, serious face in my two hands, and drew it toward me and kissed it once, twice and asked:

"Are you happy, Deborah?"

"Yes, dear," said she, simply.

"Well, what the devil do I care, madam? I've got to dress the man's wound. Egad, they can't bill and coo twenty-four hours in the day. Let me in!" This from the other side of the door. A whispered pleading was his answer.

"Not at all! He can't get up till he's well. So in I go." And in he came, puffing and fuming, and unwound and wound me up again.

It was as he was rewinding the bandages after dressing the wound that the door opened and Atherton came in. Up he strode to me, with something of a shamefaced look and shook hands.

"How are ye, old man?" said he, as if he had seen me and talked but yesterday.

"Right and fit, friend," said I, and then we fell to silence. "'Tis ever a strange thing to me, and yet something I can not fail to like to see, as I did now, two Anglo-Saxons trying to hide all the good feelings in them. Even Low laughed out as he worked on, and said:

"What's the price of beer?"

"Gad! I'd like some now, eh, Balfort?" cried Atherton, and growing easier, he sat down and watched the skillful hands of the doctor. I stretched out and took his hand.

"Captain," said I, "you've done more for me than any—"

"Tut, tut, man," cried he, wringing my poor, weak hand till it ached. "Not a word. 'Twas nothing. Let it pass. Doctor, for God's sake, give us a drink! Is there naught of alcohol in this house?"

"Drink, you big fool!" cried Low. "Do you want to kill him?"

"Oh, he's fit to fight again, and show me what a man can do besides fight."

"Look ye here, Atherton," said I seriously, "I'm your prisoner. What will you do with me?"

"Hell," said he. "Let's talk of something pleasanter."

"That I will not, man," I answered. "I must get away and you can not let me go."

He looked at me an instant, and I knew the same thought had been in his mind since he heard I could recover.

"Balfort," he said in a moment, "will you give me your parole till the end of the war?"

I knew it long before he said it, and leaning back on his pillow, I told him I could not.

"Give ye his parole, you raving idiot," cried Low—never was such an actor lived as that same chirurgeon. "Why, look, man! Look!" and with that he unwounded the bandages he had begun to replace and laid bare the wound. I looked down at it and my gorge rose at the sight. 'Twas a slit, a ragged cut, from my right hip up along my ribs near to my shoulder, a good twelve inches. Only by the grace of chance was it that Hazeltine's point had not caught on a rib and gone through me. And the edges stood even now far apart and ugly and irregular.

"Parole?" went on the doctor. "Why, man, he cannot hold a sword for a year."

Atherton looked at it and took my hand again.

"Friend," said he, "will ye give me your parole for six months? To tell ye the truth, your army cannot hold out that long, and I am safe."

By chance I caught the doctor's eye, and knew in some way that he bade me accept it, so, lying back again, I told Atherton I would.

"Then I get you out of here when you can move."

Again I gave him my hand and thanked him till he swore he'd hear no more, and went off with Low.

And so the days passed on, quickly enough for a matter of three weeks. And then, beginning to feel stronger, I commenced to fret and worry and wonder when I would get away and what was happening at West Point, and where were my companions in Putnam's division, and what of Curtis—or Philipse, as I should call him—and Acton. I was up now and walking over the house, but not allowed to go out. I talked with Low when we were alone about the best way of going, and he had a plan all arranged. But I had another that was worth ten of his, for that it had another purpose, which I could only talk over with one other person, and that one the baroness. Her husband had been away all the time in the south with his Germans, and so I saw much of her—much of everyone, in fact, except Miss Debby, who would talk with me less and less.

So one day I broached my plan to the good lady. At first she said 'twould be impossible, and then, her eyes shining, she said I should do it, if she could bring it about. And we began the scheme by her telling my proud mistress that I was shortly going away.

When next day I got a word with her we had but just finished tea and were walking in the great drawing room, she and I. I saw how silent she was, and with some misgivings began:

"Deborah."

"Yes?"

"Deborah, soon I must get back to my camp," said I, gently.

"You cannot go! You would not go, would you?" cried she. "You are not well enough. Will you leave me?"

"I am quite well now," I answered, as quietly as I could.

"You are not! You are not!" she murmured, taking hold of my arm and looking at me. "You could not stand the dreadful camp life."

"I must dear. I cannot waste my life here."

"Waste?" said she slowly.

"You know well what I mean."

She sat down then, and I by her, and naught was said for awhile.

"I cannot let you go," said she presently.

"There's one way out of it," said I.

Up came her troubled face and looked at me.

"Will you come with me."

The fair face set, and the eyes looked straight into mine.

"I would go anywhere in the world with you. But what could you do with me in a camp?"

"What did the Baroness Riedesel in her castle in Germany, when her husband left her for a camp three thousand miles across the sea?"

"And brought her children with her, too," she murmured. Then, looking up, she added hastily: "I do not fear to go believe me, dear."

"I never once thought you did." And the baroness, coming in, then, she ran to her and threw her arms around her neck and kissed her. I stood by a moment, and then the little lady turned towards me, laid her two hands in mine and, looking at me and at the baroness, she said:

"I'll go gladly. Wilt take me?"

"Aye, that I will, Debby, dear, and God bless your brave heart. 'Twill be a different life from this, and you do not like the cause."

"'Tis yours and shall be mine. And 'tis Robert's, too."

"We have a little plan," said the baroness to her. "Merton and I. You shall be married here in this house, and Captain Atherton will get you out."

"Oh!" cried the brazen minx. "I think I'll go as I am."

"What!" cried the baroness.

"I'm married enough now," quoth the lady with a twinkle in her eye.

"You naughty girl," said the scandalized matron again.

"'Tis but a form," said Deborah, "and I'm satisfied now."

"Lieber Herr Je," cried the horrified baroness, raising her hands and looking at the girl in amazement.

I could stand it no longer but must enroll all by laughing.

"What have you two in your heads?" asked the mystified lady.

"Naught but this, ma'am," said Mistress Deborah, and, with a sweeping courtesy she took from her bodice a paper and handed it to the astonished matron.

"Twas now my turn to be astonished, and going to the baroness I looked over her shoulder and read the scrawling signature of "James Marvin, Minister of the Gospel," and Deborah's and mine, and the statements above them. Then I turned to her with something rising in my throat:

"You have kept this all the time?" I asked.

She nodded.

"And you would not let me keep it?" I asked again.

"No, sir! For I valued it more than you."

"That you did not, madam! Nor half as much, then," said I, defiantly.

"That I did, good sir! And fifty times as much then!" said she, with a courtesy.

"Children! Children!" cried the baroness, "stop your bickering, and tell me what in heaven'se name this means."

So we sat her down between us and told her, with much more "bickering," as she called it, the only part of the story she had not already heard.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Idea of Mistress Debby.

"Well, madam, you seem greatly pleased with yourself," said I, a week later, as we rode two stanch bears northward toward Tarrytown.

"Thank you, sir, I am quite at my ease. I trust that your highness is pleased with me," and Debby looked across at me with a species of self-contained smile from under the hood, or cap, or whatever the thing she wore was called. It was this self-same smile, which I had noted throughout the day, and which seemed to conceal something that made me put the query:

"Madam," said I, "I have the honor to love your ladyship, and it would be difficult for you to displease me at the moment."

"Do not be so sure, Monsieur Merton! You have a very bad temper, as I—"

"Oh, have I?"

"Yes, now that I think of it, you have frequently treated me atrociously."

"When, if it please you?"

"Well, once on a time, when a certain wayward maiden—"

"Wayward maiden! I should think so—"

"When a certain wayward maiden asked a churlish horseman to help her from her broken coach, and he started to ride away—"

"Ah, but Debby, dear, I did not know you then!"

"There is no question of that just now."

"Well?"

"Again, when some one, being but a weak and shy girl—"

"God save the mark! Good again! Weak and fiddlesticks!"

"When a very shy maiden objected to having a highwayman climb in at her chamber window—"

"Not at all!" said I, for that was still a sore point. "Not at all!" 'T was the hall window, in the first place; and, furthermore, I would have you to know, Debby, that you might have recognized an honest man, and believed, too, that I would never have intruded myself upon you, had it not been for your own good."

"If I mistake not," said she, with a sweet and innocent smile, "some great lord said but a moment ago that he had no temper and could not be irritated by—"

"I said just so," I persisted, in truth a bit disturbed by the innocent demeanor I knew now so well. "But it is not fair to throw such things in my face!"

She doubled up in the saddle and laughed merrily for a moment; and then, looking up at me, she said:

"Merton, dear, if you could but look at that great serious face of yours once in a while you would certainly die of laughing."

"My face, Mistress Deborah, is no doubt—"

But she turned her horse suddenly towards me and put her little gloved hand over my mouth.

"You stupid! Never tell me I can not anger you! Dost not know, sir, that I shall have to spend all the time you have off duty teaching you some kind of a sense of humor? Why, Merton, my friend, I could make you so mad in two seconds that you would jump up and down and kick the furniture, and doubtless draw that huge sword of yours and brandish it over my head."

"Come here, madame, and I will chastise your disrespectful mouth now," and I turned towards her. But she sent her nag kiting ahead at a gallop, and I started hot in pursuit—angry, pleased, and above all, so happy with her for my companion that I forgot all else—forgot our present position, until I saw a British soldier step into the road ahead of us and call her to a halt. I was by her side in an instant; and, giving my passes to the picket, followed him into the guard-house of the Tarrytown outpost.

As we turned into the same room where I had had so narrow an escape but a few months before, a familiar voice cried out: "How de do, Capt. Heseltine"—and I turned with a start to see the officer called Majoribanks, who had been so muddled on that memorable day. He took the passes as a matter of course, and as he read said:

"You look ill, captain; somewhat thinner than when I saw you—" Then his eye caught what he was reading, and he stopped. "Mistress Deborah Phillipse," he read aloud, "and Capt. Merton! Who is this, sir?"

I was on the point of replying, when Debby plucked him by the sleeve and made a sign with her head to signify that he was to send the picket out of the room. He seemed to understand; and when we were alone she spoke before I could get in a word.

"Capt. Hazeltine goes frequently under assumed names, sir, by special orders."

"Oh," said the officer, somewhat doubtfully, still fingering the papers. Then I bethought me, and took out the passes given me by the commander-in-chief.

"Here's the old one, captain, if it be of any use to you."

"Quite right, captain! Quite right! Pardon my hesitation. But, to be frank with you, several men escaped—prisoners, you understand—but a day or so ago on stolen passports, and I had a reprimand from General Patterson that will last me for a good long life to come."

And so we hurried forth and northward.

"Debby," said I, shortly, "Debby, upon my soul, you have fifty times the wit that I have."

"It does not need for you to tell me that, sir!" said she. "Another instant and you would have said—'Sir Officer, I am Merton Balfort, American, fighting against Mis Majesty the King! Hang me, if you like, but remember that I am none of your British soldier, nor yet a spy of that great monarch.'"

"Your pardon, mistress, 'his Majesty the King?'"

"Ah, dear sir," said she, bowing low in her saddle.

"'Tis my first lesson, eh? Pardon me. I should have said 'that dissolute monarch—er—man, George the Third.'"

"Debby," said I, "you are an angel! Will you draw your horse up and permit me to kiss your ladyship?"

"No, sir, I will not! I do not think I should allow it in any case just now, but certainly not upon the highway. And I wish you to understand, Merton Balfort, that I am not yet a rebel—er—that is, that George the Third is still the king."

"Yes, Mistress Balfort."

Up came her face towards me at the mention of her new name, and leaning over her horse she put her hand in mine and said not a word as we rode along.

"I am too happy to stand it, Debby," said I, presently.

"Well, I should be happy, too," said she, "if I knew how we were to live in the near future."

"If you think of that so seriously, why is it that all day you have been chuckling to yourself?"

"Oh, never mind! I have certain thoughts, and—and—certain knowledge of my own."

"Tell me."

"Not for the world."

"Tell me this instant! I am your husband."

"Sakes! You begin so soon, do you? Very well, then, listen to this. I will tell you not one single word! Now what doth thy noble husbandness say to that?"

"I say 't is outrageous and unwifely! But let it lie; for here are we come to the house where we may stay for the night, and that ends it."

It was the home of a man whom Atherton had bidden us to by note, saying that we would get good food and lodging, and no questions asked. And, indeed, we were in sore need of rest and comfort. I had urged pushing on thus far that we might clear the foul neutral country ahead of us the next day while daylight held, and make the camp at Verplancks by the next night. But, good horsewoman as Debby was, she was nigh done for, and was more than willing to retire as soon as she had eaten.

Early in the morning we were again off, and, still noting that my fair companion had something on her mind, I was marveling what it might be, when the lay of the land along the road began to look familiar and I recognized ahead of us the old tavern kept by Gowan as it lay hiding itself under the hill. I turned quickly to Debby and found her smiling mysteriously at me.

"You know the spot?" I asked.

"Quite well," said she, "and I have a mind to stop, and visit Master Gowan."

"Not by any means!" said I, decidedly. "The place may be the house of our wedding, but just now 't is no place for you."

"And yet I would stop there a while, and—will!" What a world of vigor was there in that last small word!

I urged, commanded—nay, tried force—but to no purpose. In we must go. So, dismounting, I called for a hand to take our horses, and in we went a second time to the dim old tavern.

Never shall I forget the little chuckle behind me as I stopped suddenly on the sill and saw—sitting as if in camp, perfectly at their ease—John Acton, with a huge pewter of ale before him. Robert Curtis—or Philipse, as he should be called—and, sitting at the same table between these two, that sombre old robber Marvin.

Up rose the three as I turned to Deborah and saw in an instant that she knew all—nay, that she had done the planning to bring it all about.

"Aha! Merton, my friend, here ye be at last!" cried Acton, shaking us by the hand.

Curtis smiled quietly and gave me his friendly hand-clasp, and I had begun to express my surprise, when Acton turned me about and cried:

"Here, man! Here is the Rev. James Marvin to welcome ye!"

"Marvin," said I, slowly, "you are a thieving scoundrel, and I have a mind to run this blade through your belly!"

"And yet," said the cool villain, "'twas I married ye to the girl ye would most have!"

"Married me, you scoundrel!" cried I.

"Aye, at the point of a pistol!"

"And would ye have me undo it now?"

"That is none of your affair, man! Do you get out of here before I send you to the place where you belong!"

"Tut, tut, Merton," laughed Acton, "the reverend doctor is here by the special invitation of a lady."

I wheeled about and looked at Debby.

"You see, Merton, dear"—and for the first time since I had known her I believe she was a bit uneasy—"you see I did not feel quite sure I was really—you see, I didn't—"

"Feel quite sure whether she was Mistress Balfort, or Philipse, or King's subject, or rebel, or—"

"Merton," interrupted Curtis, "this was all arranged by Debby, and we are here to witness the wedding."

I looked again at her and found her brown eyes grown large with anxiety. And, for my sins, I caught the glint of a big tear ready to break loose at the first signal. What could a big fool like me do but take her hand and turn again to the scoundrel that, somehow, I could not feel much real anger against.

"Marvin, you thief," said I, "because of this fair lady you go free for this once. Do you marry me to her here and now! But if I ever run across you again, I'll slit you in two—I will, so help me—But I could get no further, for even Curtis began to laugh at such a wedding.

And so there in that same grim room the old wretch did indeed marry us.

again, while Debby placed a hand that shook now a little in mine, and looked up at me as I had never known her to look at me before, with a faith and trust and gentleness that I swore to heaven should never go from her face and heart so long as I could give my poor life to keep them there. And beside us stood John Acton—serious, too, for the moment—and Robert Curtis Philipse, her brother, with a sadness upon him that nothing could ever lift, for that his life was scared by this war that had bereft him of all family ties. Deborah gave answer to the simple service in a low, gentle voice; and when we were done I kissed her for her brave heart and her dear self, and—be it confessed—in general thanks to God that she should come so freely to be with me for as long as He should give us life.

And so the little ceremony was done.

"Merton," said Curtis, as we sat down to some food, "I have a message for you that means much, I suspect," and he gave me a great official package that I knew came from headquarters as soon as my eye lit upon it. I was for letting it lie for the time, but Debby was for insisting on opening it to see what it might mean. And so I broke the seal, and found over our commander's great hand my appointment to be a major under dear old Putnam, and with this an order to join my regiment in Connecticut at once.

Acton slapped me on the back; Curtis gravely shook me by the hand, and Debby—aye, what would Debby do now?

"Will you go?" I asked.

"Why not, dear?" said she, simply—as simply, as unhesitatingly as she has said the same thing every time from that day to this.

And so, in the early afternoon I shook these two tried friends by the hand and bade them farewell, as we started riding eastward. Both were ordered south to go they knew not where. Whether we three should ever meet again, no man could tell. But a higher authority decided that it should never be.

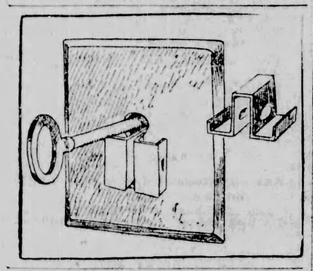
As I said when I began this egotistical scrawl, thirty years have gone since that day, and we have lived our life together till I have passed the half century. Our lot lay in camps for more than two years yet, and then peace and something that is even greater came to our devastated land; and peace and quiet came to Debby and to me. My lot has, after all, been a happy one, and I can not complain.

Those two friends of mine went further and further southward, until at last they came with the great commander before the now historic village of Yorktown. There they saw and made part of the siege that gave us the right to say "American" before all the world. Acton returned in '83, and found us at home in Boston, where to this day he finds us still—and where we sit together and smoke and talk of other days. But the other—Robert Curtis—as I always love to call him—stayed behind, lying for evermore in the trenches by that famous southern town.

THE END.

PREVENTS DISLODGEMENT OF THE KEY

Burglars have several methods of gaining access to a house which they intend to plunder, one of the most common being the forcing of the key out of the lock with a small wire, enabling them to insert a skeleton key to draw the bolt and give them access to the interior of the house. The object of the



invention shown in the picture is to prevent the dislodgement of the key from the outside by anyone with burglarizing intent, and it also serves to guard against the accidental falling out of the key. This guard is not intended to interfere with the proper manipulation of the key from the inside, and it can therefore be left in place continually when once inserted in the escutcheon. The guard is formed of a single strip of spring metal, which may be stamped to shape, having lugs on either side of the shank to act as locking shoulders on the inside of the escutcheon when the guard is in place. To insert the device the key is first put in place and the guard is then forced home until the sides are entered far enough to allow the lugs to engage the inner face of the plate. The guard can then only be withdrawn by pressing the two lips together from the interior of the room. To afford the guard a solid hold on the plate the ends of the metal strip are beat at return angles, thus making it necessary to press the parallel sides in until the outer ends incline toward the center before the lugs will engage the inner surface of the escutcheon.

WITH THE JOKESMITHS.

The housekeeper had bought several tins of tea that came in pound cans. Going into the pantry one day she discovered the maid opening a tin with what she thought was undue nearness to the time of opening a former. Expostulating that surely all that tea hadn't been used so soon, the maid tossed her head.

"There's no pound in those tins, ma'am; they say so themselves." And pointing to the mark on the label, "One lb., het," she went on triumphantly. "Look, ma'am; you see yo'rself it says one pound, nit. 'Twas a joker that put that up!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Landlord—In one word, when are you going to pay your arrears?

Hardup Author—I will satisfy your demands as soon as I receive the money which the publisher will pay me if he accepts the shovel I am going to send him as soon as the work is finished which I am about to commence when I have found a suitable subject and the necessary inspiration.—Tit-Bits.

"So you have at last settled on a name for the baby?"

"Yes'm. First we named him Hobson; then changed it to Dewey an' afterward to Funston an' they is Johnson. But now we've named him jes' plain Jim. Yo' nevah finds you've made a mistake when you calls 'em jes' nothin' but Jim."—Life.

"Ah!" said Biggs, as a prosperous looking man who had cordially saluted Diggs passed on. "That's the way I like to hear a man speak. He seemed sincerely glad to find you alive and well."

"Yes," replied Diggs. "He probably was—he's the president of the company my life's insured in."—Brooklyn Life.

"This new associate justice of the supreme court is a Mr. Holmes, isn't he?"

"Yes."

"Is it true that he's a son of Sherlock Holmes?"

"No. He's a son of Oliver Wendell Holmes."

"Never heard of him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

A Valid Excuse.

"She has just refused a man worth a million."

"Is it possible? Any rational explanation of her act?"

"Oh, yes. She has just accepted another man worth a million."—Brooklyn Life.

Invisible.

Briggs (sarcastically)—That was a beautiful, fine horse you sold me, Griggs. I won't he? As I said, not a blemish on him.

"No. All inside."—Detroit Free Press.

A Sick Liver

Can work havoc with human happiness. It can change the cheerful philanthropist into a morose misanthrope and the optimist into a pronounced pessimist. The liver has a great deal to do with the removal of the waste of the body. When it is sluggish in its action the whole body must suffer by reason of clogging accumulations.

The excretory organs in general promptly respond to the action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It restores the liver to healthy activity, purifies the blood, and cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition.

Mr. Edward Jacobs, of Marengo, Crawford Co., Indiana, writes: "After three years of suffering with liver trouble and malaria I gave up all hopes of ever getting stout again, and the last chance was to try your medicine. I had tried all the home doctors and received but little relief. After taking three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I am stout and hearty. It is due entirely to your wonderful medicines."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains: you lose. Therefore, accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery." They are easy to take, agree with the weakest constitution, and do not beget the pill habit.

OVER THE RIVER.

Over the river they beckon to me—
Loved ones who've passed to the farther side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are drowned in the rushing tide.

There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.

We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see—
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another, the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie! I see her yet.

She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark;

We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be—
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail;

And lo! they have passed from our yearning heart;
They cross the stream and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;

We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea—
Yet, somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;

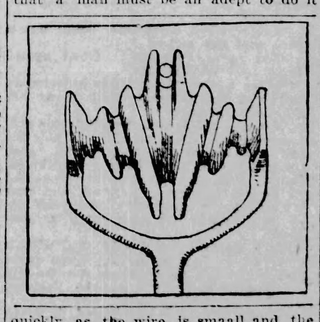
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;
I shall pass from sight, with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land.

I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The Angel of Death shall carry me.

—Nancy Priest Wakefield.

CENTRES THE WIRE AUTOMATICALLY

On street railway lines using the overhead conductor it is a common occurrence for the pole to slip and throw the wheel off the wire, necessitating the stopping of the car until the conductor or some passenger can replace the conductor again. Anyone who has ever tried to perform the task will realize that a man must be an adept to do it



quickly, as the wire is smaall and the groove in the wheel comparatively narrow and mounted at the end of a long pole which, in swinging back and forth on its pivot on the car roof easily carries over from one side of the wire to the other, instead of stopping at the center. Even if the groove is almost in line with the wire, another effort must be made to align it, when, if the wheel shown in the illustration were used any position within three or four inches of the middle would answer, as the revolution of the wheel when the car again moves forward will draw the wire to the center slot and maintain it there. This is accomplished by casting the wheel with right and left helical grooves, which feed toward the center and finally lead into the central slot, which is shaped practically the same as that on the ordinary trolley wheel. On a road where time is valuable the difference in the cost of the wheels would be made up many times in the rapidity with which the new wheel could be placed on the wire, in many instances the stopping of the car being rendered unnecessary.

Isn't It Strange

How strongly men advocate self-abnegation in others?

How tenderly women regard the clothing of children?

How many men think it smart to say ill-mannered things?

How forcible a man can become in discussing a trifling affair?

How effectually a woman can be crushed by dignified silence?

How many women increase in importance after their marriage?

How many women take even friendly criticism as a personal insult?

How easily a man can fish up an excuse for making a blunder?

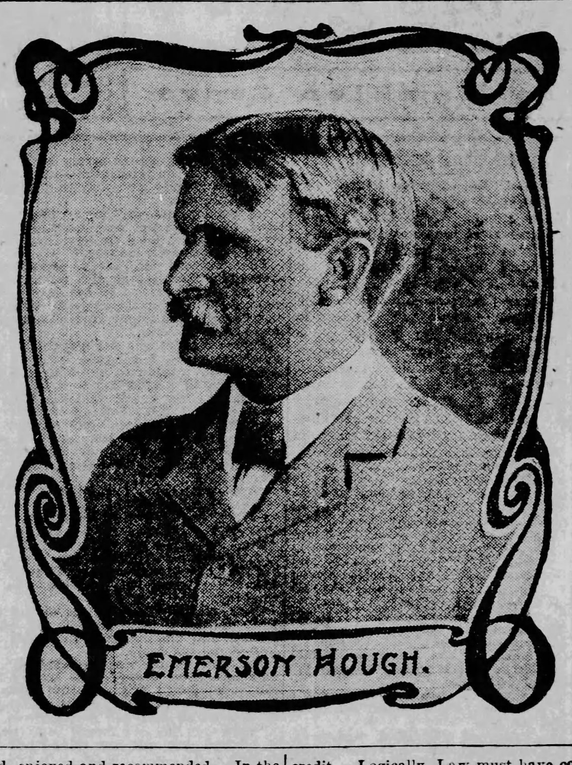
How hard a man will struggle to secure something for which he has no need?

How women like to make it appear they contract big bills for wearing apparel?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Emerson Hough and His Story of John Law.

Assuming it to be true that we are all interested in success, every man his own first and after that his neighbor's, then any word about Emerson Hough and his popular novel, "The Mississippi Bubble," must be of the widest interest. For success is certainly Mr. Hough's.

Ten years ago he began work on his story of John Law. Last September he sent the completed manuscript to his publishers and the following April, under the title of "The Mississippi Bubble," the book was offered to the public. Its recognition was prompt. The reviewers praised it with an enthusiasm that carried the conviction of sincerity to the reading pubic. The book was bought,



read, enjoyed and recommended. In the June Bookman it stood third in the list of the six best-selling books in the United States In July it was second and now the August issue of that magazine has it at the head of the list.

During the ten years in which "The Mississippi Bubble" was taking shape, Mr. Hough spent eight hours a day at his desk, earning the salaries paid him by the Atlantic Monthly and Forest and Stream. Outside office hours he wrote The Girl at the Half-way House, The Story of the Cowboy, The Singing Mouse and innumerable articles on all manner of subjects. All this time John Law was ever in his thoughts and the romance to be built around him was his chiefest interest and concern. Mr. Hough is pleased that readers have found his story as fascinating as he found the raw material out of which he constructed it. Speaking of it a few days ago he said: "The book is not history but fiction. Many years ago William Harrison Ainsworth wrote a novel called "John Law;" but it was not ficcion, it was history. Yet in my romance I have had at heart one great idea—the tremendous impression the Mississippi valley must have made on the early venturers; especially the impression on John Law, the man who was later to be much concerned with it. I have been asked why I brought him to this country. Not to have brought him here would have been to kill the story, to tell simply what the encyclopedias tell. As a matter of fact I can quite as fully prove that John Law came to America as any one can prove that he did not. He stood in the virgin valley of the Mississippi, he realized its greatness and with prophetic eye he saw the promise of the future. Then he returned to France and told the regent that here in his possessions in the New World was the basis for a national credit. Logically, Law must have come to this country. If he did not, he certainly ought to have come. How I covet the experiences of those men who saw the West at its birth! The West, that is the main thing. My effort was simply to arrange the essential facts of that early day in such a way as to offer the most vivid and convincing picture of a new world as it might have been at the time in question. The failure to chronicle dates and duly marshal facts is not in my opinion a fault but a virtue. The book has a hundred faults, but this is not one of them."

Mr. Hough is a great lover of the West, as readers of "The Mississippi Bubble" must have guessed, and a short cut to his affectionate regard is to ask him, adroitly, where to go for moose, or what kind of snow-shoes he wore the winter he took the census of the buffalo in the National Park. Mr. Hough is loyal to Chicago but should his pen earn him a fortune it is not likely that he could withstand the alluring voice of the wilderness.

RETURN OF THE APRON.

"Why don't women wear aprons any more?" plaintively queried a white-haired man the other day. "When I went a-courtin', in the days before the war, my sweetheart never looked so sweet as when I found her, fresh from her evening housework and just whisking off a fresh ruffled contraption as I entered the door—showing beneath another apron of black silk.

"I used to love those little aprons. Sometimes I'd slyly untie the long ribbon ends, just for the privilege of tying them up again. She'd let me do it—and I took a mighty long time at it, too—never was so clumsy in my life as then. The last time I did it, there was something else besides apron strings around her smug little waist. I got my ears boxed, too, but I did penance so well that she finally let me have a permanent privilege of tying her apron strings—and I tied my heart in, I tell you. Dear! dear! those were good old days. Where's your apron, young woman?"

"I—I haven't any, grandpapa," she confessed.

"Well, you'd better get some," he replied firmly, "especially if you want to look well in the eyes of that young chap that I saw with you down on the beach last night. There isn't a man in the world who hasn't a sneaking sentiment in his heart somewhere—latent, perhaps, but there all the same—about the ruffles and ribbons on the white apron his best girl is wearing.

"It gives a girl a dainty little air of domesticity that makes a queer little thrill somewhere about his cardiac region—just as it does when he catches her romping with a lot of small children. It goes deep, I tell you."

"But you don't want me to look like a housemaid, grandpapa; he'd think I was a servant," she pouted and blushed.

"Well, can't you make it out of something different? There's lots of goods at the stores, white and other kinds—the maids only wear plain white, don't they? Get one just for my benefit, anyway."

She nodded brightly.

"I'll get one of cross-barred stuff," she resolved, "just to please you, you know, and fix it up with lace and beading and run ribbons through it. How will that do?"

And it did very well. And that is just what Mam'selle Chic is doing these summer days—laying in an assortment of dainty aprons for the summer piazza when she embroiders, big blue ones when she dabbles in "art," soft wash silk ones for next winter's bazar, and ribbed and frilled, yoked and dip-belted ones for the born-to-go picnics.

The apron has returned in full force and resumed its sway as the banner of home.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Exercised.

A bag of live fleas was received and opened at the postoffice at Allegheny, Pa. It is unnecessary to state that the postoffice employes were all hopping mad in no time.

DON'T TRY PRESSURE.

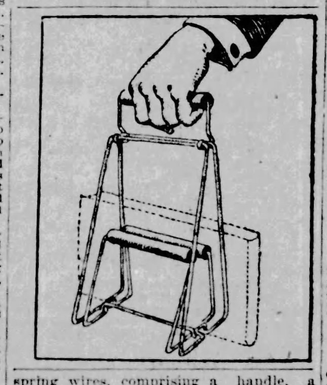
Trust To Intelligence.

You cannot by process of law prevent any one from drugging themselves to death. We must meet the evil by appeal to the intelligence.

One of the drugs that does the most harm to Americans, because of its widespread use and its apparent innocence, is Coffee. Ask any regular coffee drinker if he or she is perfectly well. At least one-half are not. Only those with extra vigor can keep well against the daily attack of caffeine (in the coffee). The heart and pulse gradually lose strength; dyspepsia, kidney troubles and nervous diseases of some sort set in and the clearly marked effects of coffee poisoning are shown. These are facts and worth any one's thought. The reasonable and sensible thing is to leave it off and shift to Postum Food Coffee. The poison that has been secretly killing is thus withdrawn and a powerful rebuilding agent put to work. The good effects will begin to show inside of 10 days. If health and comfort are worth anything to you, try it.

BOOK OR PARCEL CARRIER

When carrying a number of books in the hand they are liable to slide out of alignment, often causing one or more to fall and suffer damage, when a little time taken to tie or strap up the books would have prevented the accident. But it is too much trouble for most people to take the precautionary measure to save the books, and so the bookholder shown in the accompanying picture has been designed to facilitate the securing of the books without going to the trouble of strapping them together. In the drawing but one book is shown in outline to indicate the position it occupies in the holder, which is formed of a number of



spring wires, comprising a handle, a double hinged frame and two clamping jaws, the latter being surrounded by sections of rubber tubing to prevent injury to the covers of the books when placed in the holder. Up to a fixed limit books of any thickness are readily confined in the holder by the clamping jaws, and it is obvious that parcels may also be conveniently carried by this holder. To insert a book or parcel the handle is tilted to one side until one of the side frames opens outward, thus spreading the jaws of the clamp. When the article is in place the frame is brought back to the legs at the ends of the handle, the tension of the jaws meanwhile adjusting them to clamp the book or package securely.

He Didn't Believe It.

The typical Englishman's slowness to grasp the point of a joke is a matter of record and a constant source of delight to the American "jollier." A striking illustration of this was overheard on a Willow Grove trolley car on Sunday afternoon. Two young men were seated together in the forward end of the car, and one, by his accent and his air of guileless innocence, proclaimed his British nationality. The other was an American of the genus kidder. The latter was dilating upon the ferociousness of the Jersey mosquito, and, after relating several very tall yarns, wound up with this one:

"Last summer I was coming across the meadows this side of Atlantic City on my wheel when my attention was attracted by the sound of a cow bell. It was such a strange, unusual sound that I dismounted to investigate, and soon encountered a huge mosquito that had eaten the cow and was ringing the bell to attract the calf, that he might devour that also.

The Englishman listened to this story very gravely, and without even cracking a smile, replied:

"Oh, I say, old chap, you cawn't expect me to believe that, don't you know."—Philadelphia Record.

Two to Keep Now.

"Will you please raise my salary?

"Why, I gave you a raise only last week because you told me that you had your mother to support.

"I know, but my mother got married, and now I have two to support."—Ohio State Journal.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

More About Ginseng Culture.

Editor Farmstead: I note your question asking for information on ginseng. Your description was very good, except that when very young the stem is only from 3 to 6 inches high, and has only one prong and from 3 to 5 leaves. As it advances in age the stalk advances in size; therefore there is an increase in the number of prongs. Some have two, some three and some have as many as seven. Ginseng comes up very early in the spring, and about the last of September turns to a beautiful golden yellow, making it in all the most beautiful plant that grows.

As to culture, plant the seed or bury green roots in the woodland, and you will have ginseng without further attention. It is now worth $4 per pound.—E. E. A., Poplar, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead: I will give you my experience with ginseng. It grows in a mountainous country, in rich soil. When it first comes up it has three leaves. The next year it forms a two-prong, next year it forms a three-prong. Then in two years it has a four-prong. It sells for $3.50 and $4.50 a pound and the seed sells for $1 an ounce.—Z. A. W., Woosley, W. Va.

Transplanting Berry Bushes.

Editor Farmstead: Here is the answer to the question of F. D., of St. John, Ind., about grubbing out and transplanting old berry bushes. The time is spring. Grub out, pull the whole bush apart, and plant everything that has a root. If it has too much top, cut some of it off. Raspberries should be laid down and the ends covered with dirt. They will root rapidly. Then cut them off in the spring, and your young plants will be ready to be set out. Burn the old ones.—E. H., Girard, Pa.

Wolf Teeth.

Editor Farmstead: Sympathy for afflicted horseflesh induces me to reply to Young Farmer, Okla., in your issue of August 7. Examine for "wolf teeth." They are small, set in against the front side of the front jaw tooth, on the upper jaw, on one or both sides, and are often half decayed. Their presence affects and closes the nasal duct, causing the lachrymal duct to overflow; and the orifice of the nasal duct in the lower back part of the nostril will be found dry. Have the blacksmith knock them out.

If you find no wolf teeth as a cause, and diagnose it as ophthalmia, or sore eyes, get a dime's worth of ointment of the yellow oxide of mercury at the drug store. Better, to begin with, to make part of it half lard, and with a feather or small paddle smear on the inside of the lower lid of the eye, once daily.—C. C. B., Addison, O.

Breeding Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—I can answer "Subscriber" of Morristown, O., fully. When the cow is taken to the bull, have a little pen knife ready; put it through her ear as soon as the bull enters. "Subscriber" will only have to take the cow away once. We had the same trouble until an old-timer told us this remedy, and it is sure; never fails.—E. H., Girard, Pa.

A Plague of Moles.

Editor Farmstead:—Moles are bothering me in my garden and are now tearing up my lawn, which I sowed in blue grass last spring. Will some one please tell me what to do for them?—L. F. M., Aurora, Mo.

Blossoms Fall Off

Editor Farmstead:—Is there anything that could be done to cause the blossoms of the black Tartanian cherries to come to maturity? We have several trees, about fourteen years old that are filled with blossoms every spring. We spray them, but they always drop off.—L. M. S., Elkhart, Ind.

Shoulder Galls.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare ten years old that galls on one shoulder, in spite of all that I can do. It was sore when I bought her. A bunch rises about four inches across. Can any one tell me what will heal the sore and reduce the swelling, and how to prevent her galling?—A. R., Bellevue, Mich.

Lice on Foliage Plants.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell how to destroy lice on foliage plants? I have some very fine plants which have them on, and I can not find any one who seems to know any remedy that will rid them without injury to the plants.—J. C., Colton, S. D.

Weak in Hind Legs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give me a remedy for my pigs? They are six weeks old, eat well, but can not use their hind legs, but drag them after them.—L. E. J., Elbert, Col.

What Ailed It?

Editor Farmstead:—A pig seven months old, was sick two days and a night. It did not seem to suffer very much. When it died I cut it open before it was cold, and found that its liver was all black, and full of holes, and when I would cut it the blood would pour out as though I had cut a blood vessel. Can any one give me the name of the disease and a cure?—A. B., Fellowsville, W. Va.

Large Abdomen.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to ask your readers what will remove "pot belly" from a brood mare that raised a colt this summer, but was not bred again?—E. R. W., Benton, Pa.

A Question Repeated.

Editor Farmstead:—I have asked this question through your paper once, and received no answer. I have a very fine dog that has almost lost his voice with hoarseness. She is very hearty and full of life. I will give a nice little reward to any reader of The Blade who will prescribe a cure or a remedy that will help the dog.—W. S. H., Randleman, N. C.

A Bad Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colt three years old that was broken when she was 2½, and worked very hard. She now stalks on one hind leg, if she stands on a plank floor any length of time. She is sound otherwise but in very bad condition. Could some one give me a remedy through the good old Blade?—W. J. M., Piollet, Pa.

Flies on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any one give me a recipe for a preparation or tell me what can be used, to put on horses to make flies less troublesome? I often see preparations advertised for cattle, but none seems to be good for horses. I have tried some that had a guarantee a rod long, but were good for nothing for horses.—L. T. B., Ruthven, Iowa.

Worms in a Well.

Editor Farmstead:—There are a number of little white things on the water in my well; they are alive and hop about. What are they? Are they harmful, and if so, what must I do to get rid of them?—W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va. They may not be directly injurious to the water, but no one cares to drink or use it while it contains such inhabitants. We have published such queries before, and readers have advised to clean the well thoroughly, to dissolve salt in the water, and then clean it, and so on; but we shall be glad to have any reader who has had successful experience tell how to get rid of them.

Black Leg Vaccine.

Editor Farmstead:—What is your opinion of black-leg vaccine? Is there any sent out by any government departments, so that stockraisers may try its efficiency. There is black-leg among the cattle here and I would like a remedy. Will you please tell me where to send if there is any for experimental purposes. We enjoy The Blade very much. I am a new subscriber.—A. Z., Quincy, Cal.

There is no remedy for black-leg except the vaccine or serum treatment. It is furnished by the Department of Agriculture. Address a letter of inquiry to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

A TALK WITH OUR BOYS.

An Interesting Description of the Three Varieties of Blackbird.

Well, boys, in this meeting, let us discuss the blackbird. How do you harmonize with the blackbird? If there be any pique or ill will existing let us set it aside.

There has been a future placed before the blackbird, and he has taken every advantage of it. There are also many charges brought against him, few of which, if any, can be sustained.

We know many people who, at some time of their lives, were not in every respect just what they should be, but were then among our brightest people, and when fully reformed are among our best people.

In the early days of the settling of the great state of Illinois, when blackbirds were very plentiful and improved lands very scarce, the blackbirds did resort to the sprouting corn to feed their young—a case of self preservation, which we know to be the first law of nature. But when the land was broken and insect life became more abundant, they put aside the corn as any part of their diet.

The matrimonial season of the grackle or crow blackbird commences in the latter part of April and all through the month of May. The eggs are from three to five, beautifully marker with something of a greenish shade, pink and brown spots. When the young are hatched, the business commences. The young are regular gourmands, and the strength of the parent birds is greatly taxed to satisfy their voracity.

I have amused myself many times seeing the old birds loading themselves with worms or insects, for you know a worm is only a worm, while an insect is something which may have developed from a worm. The word insect, is I understand it, derived from the Latin word "insecto," meaning cut in two, or having two parts. Well, after they have loaded with all they can carry, they distribute them among the little family and so return and go all the long and weary day.

Blackbirds may be seen to-day by the thousands roaming over the meadows, catching grasshoppers or searching for the larvae of insects deposited in the grass. They are also over the cornstalks hunting for the corn worm, which is so destructive to the corn many seasons. They seldom disturb cherries or other small fruits. They are mostly migratory, but some may be seen around the feed yard in moderate winter weather, never failing to return in the spring to their old haunts—an evergreen tree, maple, or brushy apple tree being their preference.

There are three distinct species of the blackbird—the one just described, the red wing, and the little cow bunting. The last two species are fast becoming extinct. The home of the red wing is near the marshes, and the so-called elbow brush is his delight for a building place. The eggs are, in appearance, much like the larger variety, only smaller. The females of this variety are gray. And here is our dear little cow bunting, that makes no nest at all, but steals a march on some other birds which lay eggs like their own, places one or two, and then repairs elsewhere, as you know it would be an outrage to monopolize a whole nest which they took no pains to build.

Little cow bunting moults in August, and for a time the males and females are the same color, but, after a period, each assumes the garb peculiar to its sex—the males in a black coat, with a brown cap, and our lady in a suit of becoming dusty gray, something like a young widow in her last stage of mourning.

At some seasons of the year the three species of blackbirds congregate together in a very harmonious manner and then separate to their several walks in life. The last two species must go, as the ponds and marshes are drained, and, through the greed of man the forests are destroyed, leaving not the thorn bush nor the briar nor any hiding place for the hermit thrust and many other song birds that seek the seclusion of the forests.

Now, boys, see to it that not a blackbird shall fall; never kill one yourselves, nor allow anyone else to do so. It is cruel, murderous sport, taking the lives of our very best friends. And when they brood again, see to this also that no nests are molested. If the young should be dislodged or fly too soon, just help them into a bush or brushy tree; their cry for food will soon attract the attention of the parents, and they will soon be on the wing. Let me say, boys, of all the birds we have, if their good efforts were combined, they will not equal the usefulness of the blackbird. At our next meeting let us discuss the crow.—R. C., Assumption, Ill.

SECRET OF ALFALFA.

Illinois' Experiment Station Solves the Problem.

That alfalfa can be grown profitably in Illinois, despite the experience of many farmers to the contrary, has been proved by the University of Illinois' agricultural experiment station, after exhaustive research extending over a period of several years. The real secret has been found in the bacteria which live upon the roots of the alfalfa and draw nitrogen from the atmosphere, upon which the plant thrives.

The lack of success in growing of this valuable hay and pasture crop has long been a puzzle to farmers of Illinois. Other states where it was successfully raised were known to be far less fertile. However, all attempts in Illinois met with failure. The plants would start well, attain an average early growth, but after the first year would gradually sicken and die out.

Then the university took up the problem. Plots or small plats of alfalfa were planted and treated with all known kinds of fertilizer, without appreciable result. A ranker growth was attained in some instances, but little improvement in the sturdiness or longevity of the plant could be secured. Finally the scheme of inoculating the soil with bacteria from the soil where alfalfa was known to thrive was tried, and the talisman was found.

It was soon learned that there was nothing lacking in the soil of Illinois, though fertilizer containing lime and potassium in addition to the bacteria improved the yield. The experiments, at first made in a small way, were extended to whole fields, with the same good results, showing that it is practical to treat the soil of the state so as to make the growing of alfalfa practical and profitable.

Concerning the work done in regard to alfalfa, the report just issued by the experiment station says:

"This experiment station seeded and inoculated alfalfa experiment fields in about twenty-five different places in Illinois the last spring. We have also furnished small quantities of infected soil from the university field to farmers in different sections of the state. After the farmer has inoculated a few square rods of his alfalfa field and allowed the bacteria to develop for a year or so, he will then have a sufficient quantity of infected soil to inoculate large areas.

"Soil for alfalfa should be well drained, and it should contain a good supply of the mineral elements of plant food in available form. On most soils in the state moderate applications of lime (400 to 800 pounds per acre) will unquestionably prove profitable, and on some soils phosphates could be applied with profit. The ground should be prepared at least as well as for corn. April is probably the best month to sow alfalfa in Illinois, but May is also a good time, and under favorable conditions good stands may be secured from June, July, or even August seeding.

"Two rules may be laid down for cutting alfalfa. For the first season the rule is, cut or clip alfalfa whenever it seems to stop growing vigorously, and this is to be done regardless of the size of the plants. The same rule applies to the second and subsequent seasons and is as follows: Cut alfalfa hay when about one-tenth of the heads are in bloom. In northern Illinois three to four crops of alfalfa hay can be cut in a good season; in southern Illinois five crops may sometimes be cut.

"The experiment station advises farmers generally, in all sections of the state, to try to grow a few acres of alfalfa of which a small plot at least should be given the most favorable conditions for success by applying infected soil, and, if needed, lime, phosphorus or potassium."

OUR APPLE REGIONS.

Missouri Now Leads the List of Apple Producing States.

Western New York, particularly Monroe, Wayne, Orleans and Niagara counties, has long enjoyed a high reputation for the quantity and quality of its apple crop. New York state popularly has been credited with the primacy in both the amount and quality of that noble fruit; but a paper by Professor W. A. Taylor, pomologist in charge of field investigation, United States Department of Agriculture, shows that New York now holds second place in the number of apple trees it possesses, and Missouri turns up at the head of the column. The figures are for Missouri, 20,000,000; New York, 15,000,000; Illinois, 13,500,000; Kansas and Pennsylvania, each about 12,000,000. Michigan, which was supposed to come next to New York in the magnitude of its apple crop, is really in the seventh place.

In determining the rank of counties in the United States, Prof. Taylor showed that Benton county, Arkansas, comes first with 1,613,366 trees; Washington county, Arkansas, next, with 1,555,146; Niagara county, New York, third, with 924,086; Wayne county, New York, fourth, with 796,610; Marion county, Illinois, fifth, with 795,188, and Monroe county, New York, sixth, with 789,409.

These figures dealt only with the comparative magnitude of the apple fields of the state. Nothing was said of the quality of the fruit. Climate and soil make a great difference in the keeping quality and flavor of apples.

Rusty Iron for Fruit.

It has been fully demonstrated that rusty nails put about the roots of pear trees will result in a crop of pears, even where the trees have been barren for some time. A farmer in Henry county, Indiana, had trees that would not bear, but the first season after he had put the nails near the roots he had an abundant crop. The nails provided the iron which was lacking in the soil. Other farmers will try the same thing.

UP-TO-DATE CATECHISM.

Q.—What is the chief end of man?

A.—To get a living.

Q.—What do you understand by a living?

A.—Millions of dollars.

Q.—How shall these be obtained?

A.—If a man is not born to millions and can't marry them, he must make them by hook or by crook. If a girl is not born to them, she must marry them.

Q.—What is the value of money?

A.—It is more precious than the souls of men.

Q.—By what rule should we govern our lives?

A.—The Golden Rule.

Q.—Will you repeat it?

A.—"Do unto yourself whatsoever you would have others do unto you."

Q.—What should be our morning prayer?

A.—"Keep me this day from making a fool of myself."

Q.—What beautiful quality should be manifest in all the dealings of men?

A.—Unselfishness.

Q.—Define it, please.

A.—Unselfishness is that which we have a right to expect from others.

Q.—Should international marriages be encouraged?

A.—By all possible means.

Q.—What rule should govern these marriages?

A.—If you have a fat purse and no title, look for a title. If a title and no purse, look for a fat purse; if you have neither, don't look for either.

Q.—What can you say of a stylish woman?

A.—Her price is above rubies.

Q.—How do men rate style?

A.—As something more to be desired in women than virtue.

Q.—What do we understand by the divine command that we have charity, one toward another?

A.—The possession of that kindly spirit which prevents one coming down too hard on the other, because we remember having done the same thing ourselves.

Q.—What is recorded of the successful?

A.—They shall be held in everlasting remembrance.

Q.—What is required by those who would succeed in life?

A.—Absolute belief in one's infallibility; no consideration for others, and no act to a stranger that can be mistaken for courtesy.

Q.—Is gentle breeding a bar to success?

A.—Unquestionably.

Q.—Explain this, please.

A.—In a woman it is considered designating in a man, improper.

Q.—Against what insidious vice should we constantly govern ourselves?

A.—The safety-pin habit.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DENVER'S "LUNGERS."

"I never heard of a 'lunger' until I went to Denver to the recent Hibernian convention," said Edward Ryan, who was a delegate to the great gathering of Irish-Americans there. "Soon after I arrived in Denver I heard persons using the term 'lunger,' and did not know what it meant. 'Pretty fine city you have here,' I remarked to a policeman at a street corner. 'Well, I guess it would be a purty good place to make a livin' in, he replied 'if it wasn't for the darned lungers.' 'What is a lunger, anyhow?' I asked. 'Why, a lunger, as we call him,' he replied, 'is a guy that comes out to Denver because his lungs are bad. Thousands of them come here from all parts, and they are willing to work for one-fourth a man's wages, so as to stay here. These lungers make wages very low.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Crumbs From Kansas.

If you can't do a thing good naturedly, don't do it at all.

Some people think that their foreheads bulge more than most men's because they understand the game of chess.

If you own a calf that bawls all night, what do you suppose the neighbors are thinking about? Imagine they are saying nice things about you?

When a man dies who has buried a wife there is always a curiosity to know if his wife will bury him beside his first wife or save him for herself.

One of the mistakes a wife makes when provoked to tell her husband's love is to say she is sick after he has claimed the privilege for himself first.—Atchison Globe.

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Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico.
Issued to soldiers for any service.
We have Warrants for sale at all times. We make Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrant or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.
W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

HELP WANTED.

$20 per thousand paid for addressing letters. Inclose stamp. X-Ray Co., Toled

Question Bureau.

RULES—1—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2—Only one question at a time. 3—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6—No answers by mail.

The Name of Toledo.

"Why was Toledo so called, what are its nicknames and why so called?"—R. C. Martz, Ind.

Two settlements, about a mile apart, were made on the west bank of the Maumee, where Toledo now stands. The one further down the river was named Vistula, the other Fort Lawrence. In 1833, when the united settlements was named they were united. A public meeting was held to decide upon a name. Mr. Willard Chandler suggested the name Toledo, on the grounds that it is pleasant to the ear, easy to speak and write, and that there was then no place of that name in America. Several peculiar nicknames on the city. It was derisively called the "Future Great" by the enemies, because of a pamphlet published in 1835 by Jessup W. Scott, who believed that Toledo would be "the future great city of the United States." For a time it was called the Corn City, because it shipped more corn than any other lake port. This is no longer true, and the name was dropped. At present the boosters of Toledo want no nickname for the city, the best of nicknaming towns belongs to an era that is fast passing away, and should be dropped entirely.

The "Sweating Process."

"Please tell me what is meant by the 'sweating process' to extract evidence from a criminal or a supposed criminal."—J. H. S., Mingo, Ia.

It is simply taking the suspected person into a private room and asking him questions about the occurrence, his locality at the time and so on. This process is kept up for sometimes two or three hours at a time. The theory is that if he is guilty he will get confused and tell different stories under the stress of the questioning. It is called the "sweating process," or "putting him through the sweatbox," or giving him the "third degree," and other slang terms.

The Present Law.

"I note in a recent number, in an answer as to Cleveland's bond issues, you say an act was passed to make greenbacks a legal tender and have them redeemed in gold. Is the same law in force to-day? If not, how changed?"—D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.

This particular point was not changed. The gold reserve was increased to $150,000,000, but there is no provision that when greenbacks are redeemed for gold, they shall not be paid out, but held until some one desires to pay gold into the treasury for greenbacks. This is easily done, as paper money is much more convenient in business than gold coin.

"Graded" Rivers.

"What is a graded river? The question was asked in the examination of naval cadets."—J. W. G., Gallipolis, O.

We are unable to say, because we never heard the term before. It is probably a technical term. We should be glad to have an explanation if any reader can furnish it.

Probably a Cave-in.

"On August 14, a limestone rock at this place was broken by some subterranean force, which cracked the rock for about 40 feet, and lifted it up just like a mole works up ground. Please give cause."—C. C. S., Post, Ky.

It would be very rash to offer an opinion on the matter without knowing more about it. As that region is one of caves in the limestone, we should be inclined to the theory that the roof of a cave gave way far underground, and that this caused the phenomenon.

Premium in Bonds.

D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.: You have an entirely erroneous idea of the reason there is a premium on bonds. You seem not to think that there are any bonds dealt in but those of the United States. You must remember that the total volume of government bonds is very much less than the volume of railway, industrial, state, county and city bonds that are dealt in. People buy bonds as an investment chiefly. That is, in place of depositing their money in a bank on interest, they buy bonds, because they get a higher rate of interest. The first thing such a buyer considers is the security of his investment; the second, the rate of interest he will receive; third, the length of time the bonds have to run. For instance, suppose the guardian of minor children or the legal adviser of a widow, desires to dispose of the business of the dead father and husband, which neither children or widow are capable of handling, and to invest that money so as to produce an income for the widow's life, until the children all reach manhood. Naturally, he would try to invest it in bonds of long term, perfectly safe, and as good a rate of interest as possible.

Now, there are plenty of railway and industrial bonds which are not worth par, because the properties are not yet on a sound basis, and not paying much, if anything, on the capital stock invested. People who buy such bonds take a risk on their depreciation in value and of a default of interest, and so will not pay par for them. Then, on the other hand, long-term bonds, perfectly safe, bearing a fair interest rate, are in great demand, and sell at a premium. Yesterday, August 29, in the New York market, there were sales of Adams Express 4 per cent bonds at 106; Atchison Railway 4s, 104⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway 5s, 120½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, 117⅜; Southern Railway 5s, 121⅜, and many others at a premium, while many others sold at or less than par. Government bonds sold as follows: 5 per cent bonds due in 1904, at 103 @ 103⅛; 4s of 1907, 109¾; 4s of 1925, 133. Note the change of two years, sold at only 7⅛ while the 4s of 1907 sold at 109¾—showing the value, in buyers' eyes, of longer time, and the comparison of the 4s of 1907 and of the 4s due in 1925 illustrates this most strikingly.

Now, this premium on bonds is not a premium on gold, by any manner of means. If you can not see this, we can not help it. In saying that where gold is the standard of value, it can not go to a premium, we simply mean that if a foot is the standard of measure, it can not measure 13 inches. The comparison about the "premium" on gold in the civil war era and afterward, was that business men considered the greenback dollar the standard, and it varied in value. Measuring value in it was like measuring with a foot measure made of a rubber band, which is stretched or relaxed, and never measures twice alike. As to your proposition, we can not entertain it. We are glad to answer questions when asked in good faith, but we can not do as you wish.

Minor Silver Coinage.

E. M. C., Barnegat, N. J.: You seem to have a wrong idea about the minor silver coin—that is, the half dollar, quarter dollar and dime. They were coined steadily every year right along. The Bland law was enacted in 1878, and the first ones were issued that year, but the coinage of halves, quarters and dimes kept right on. The number coined is regulated by the demand for them. Any one wanting them in quantity can purchase them of the mint, through any bank which is a government depositary, in exchange of gold coin, in lots not less than $100 at a time.

Sticky Fly Paper.

J. C., Colton, S. D., has our thanks for the following formula in reply to a recent question:

"Melt 6 ounces of rosin, then put in one pounding tablespoonful of lard, or about two ounces. When this is well melted it should be of the consistency of thick molasses. When cold, spread it on rather thick paper, as needed."

Procession of the Equinoxes.

"Please explain how the axis motion describing the circle around the pole of the ecliptic affects the procession of the equinoxes."—J. F. L., Oakfield, O.

The procession of the equinoxes is simply a term for the fact that taking the spring equinox or the autumnal equinox as a starting point, when the earth makes a complete circuit around the sun, it reaches the starting point a few minutes earlier than it reached it before. Now, if we should reckon spring to begin when the earth reached this point, the seasons would slowly change their place with regard to the months; in 12,500 years spring would begin on September 20, instead of on March 21, and in 25,000 years it would get around to March 21 again. We move the equinoxial point westward about 50¼ seconds of longitude each year; and this motion of the equinoxes is called procession, from two Latin words which mean "going before."

This is not due to the earth's traveling that much faster around the sun each year, but to a motion of the earth's axis, which causes it to move in a circle around the true north pole of the ecliptic in 25,000 years. This motion is caused by the attraction of the sun, moon and planets on the protuberant equatorial belt of the earth. The earth's equatorial diameter is 26 miles greater than the polar diameter. This is the same as though the earth were a true sphere, with a belt 13 miles thick around the equator. As the earth is inclined 23½ degrees to the plane of the ecliptic, the attraction of the sun tends to pull this belt toward the plane of the ecliptic. Rotation of the earth on its axis prevents this; and the result is the pole moves slowly in a circle. A full explanation of this can only be comprehended by those who have studied mathematical astronomy.

Wrangell Island.

"Does Wrangell Island, northwest of Behring Strait, belong to the United States or Russia?"—A. T. C., Dayton, Wash.

It belongs to Russia. The United States owns no islands north of Behring Straits, except a few small ones along the Alaskan coast. If you will look at the meridians of longitude, you will see that Wrangell Island lies in longitude 184 to 192, and due north of the continental mass of Asia.

Revolutionary Sons.

"My great-great-grandfather fought in the revolutionary war, and I desire to join the Sons of the Revolution, but have no acquaintance with any member of that organization. What steps must be taken to have my name presented?"—H. N. E., Eaton, N. Y.

There are two different organizations—the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. The secretary of the first is Morris P. Ferris, 146 Broadway, New York, and of the second is Edwin Van D. Gazzam, 1123 Broadway, New York.

The Church Organ.

R. S., Lansing, Mich.: We published your request for a copy of the poem under the above name, but received but one response, inclosing a copy of the poem which is printed on the first page of this paper. We do not think, however, that it is the poem you had in mind.

The Hair Snake.

"As you say hair does not turn into living creatures in the water, what are the animals called horsehair makes?"—A. B., Allentown, Pa.

In the first stage of their existence, they are small flesh-colored mites, which live principally in stagnant water. After going through various transformations, they come to the surface of the water in shape of very slender, purplish-looking threads. When they reach this last stage, they leave the water and work their way up the stalks and leaves of aquatic plants. When opportunity affords, they attach themselves to the feet, legs, wings and other parts of larger insects, creeping under the one authority says, creeping under the one authority says, creeping under the cricket, katydid, grasshopper and other insects of that ilk, whose legs are hollow, and the tiny horsehair takes advantage and creeps up the hollow into the very vitals. This accounts for the fat and clumsy condition of some individuals of the above named species, single specimens of the cricket having been caught with over a dozen of these threadlike "snakes" attached to and inside of their bodies. After heavy rains, which frequently drown crickets and katydids which are weighted down by these parasites, the "horsehair snake" emerges from the carcass of the insect a full-fledged miniature serpent. In this mature state he is the delight of the curiosity seeker, and a mine of study to those who delight to delve in nature's byepaths. Those which have been fortunate enough not to have been carried very far from water by the insects which they encumbered during life make their way back to the ponds to lay their eggs. They then wrap themselves around the eggs, which soon hatch into the little flesh-colored mites mentioned in the opening. About this time the parent "snake" dies to make room for its progeny.

Postage Stamps.

"Please tell us how postage stamps are made. Are the dies separate, like a type, or in one solid block? Are they perforated at the time they are struck? And why are the dies so costly?"—G. C., Century, Pennsylvania.

Each sheet, of any denomination, is printed from a solid plate containing 100 dies, so each sheet has 100 stamps. They are perforated by a separate machine after they are printed and dried. The design for a single stamp is first engraved on a steel plate. It is then run very hard by tempering. A soft roller, which is tempered very soft, is then rolled over it under tremendous pressure, thus transferring the design, in reverse, to the roller. This is then tempered very hard, and by a similar process the design is transferred 100 times to a steel plate, which is then hardened, and from this the stamps are printed. The plates are costly because they require the most skilled engraving and manipulation.

Old Style in Russia.

A. F., Denver, Mo.: There was a misprint in the reply to this question in last week's Bureau. Russia uses the Julian calendar, and dates there are thirteen days behind ours. That is, January 1 with them is January 14 with us; and January 7 with us is their Christmas.

Thunderbolts.

"It is common to hear people speak of thunderbolts. Is there such a thing? If not, what is it that does the cutting on so, all other things than flesh?"—W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.

The word thunderbolt is now seldom used except in poetry, and now means nothing more than a discharge of electricity from a cloud which reaches the earth and does some damage. But formerly, when mankind were ignorant of the true expanation of lightning, the stone axes and flint arrow-heads left by primitive man were called "thunderbolts," and were believed to be the implement of destruction by lightning.

For ages it was the belief that, with the flash of the lightning there fell a solid body. Where this came from, no one seems to have been able to tell. As stone axes and flint arrows and spear heads are found all over North America and Europe, and as no one then knew their origin, they were assumed to have fallen with the lightning stroke. This belief is not extinct among the more ignorant of European people. The peasants of Italy, for instance, keep them in their houses in the belief that they will be thus protected from lightning, and sometimes wear them as amulets.

Electricity is not a substance. It is simply a particular kind of vibration of the molecules of certain substances. Where electricity exists in large quantities, as in a storm-cloud, it is discharged. Sometimes the discharge is from cloud to cloud, sometimes from cloud to earth. If it is discharged through a good conductor, it passes noiselessly and unseen into the earth, as is the case with a lightning rod. If it is discharged through a non-conductor, it rends and tears it on its passage. The degree of rending depends on the volume of electricity passing. A light discharge will do but little injury. A heavy discharge may destroy. The reason the body of our animal, human or otherwise, is seldom torn is because the fluids of the body are a good conductor, while clothing is not. Hence the clothing may be torn from a man without his body being injured. Death in such cases is because the shock paralyzes the brain and nervous system, and thus stops the heart's action and the breathing.

Shape of the Earth.

Subscriber, Cox's Mills, W. Va.: The earth is a globe, in shape like an orange—that is, a little flattened at the poles. The diameter from pole to pole is about 25 miles less than the diameter through the center at the equator.

The proofs of this form are many. One is, that it can be sailed around—which could not happen were it any other shape. A second is that one a wide body of water the tops of a vessel's masts are first seen at a distance, her hull being hidden by the "bulge" of the water between her and the eye. A third proof is that time is not the same as we go around the world. Every 15 degrees we go east or west, the time is different by an hour, as measured by the sun. If the earth were flat, the time would be the same at every point. A fourth proof is by actual measurement. A fifth proof is, in digging canals or ditches for water, allowance has to be made for the curvature of the earth, or the water will not flow through them. There are many other proofs, but they require a considerable amount of scientific education to be understood. There is no fact better established than the fact that the earth is a globe.

St. Paul's Relatives.

"Who were St. Paul's sister and his sister's son?"—G. Y., Windom, N. C.

All that the New Testament tells of the matter is found in Acts xxiii, 6, and succeeding verses. This simply shows that Paul had a sister, and that her son was living in Jerusalem. The only other references to his relatives are found in 2d Corinthians viii, 18, 22; xii, 18, and Romans xvi, 7, 11, 21.

Pensions.

"What legislation was enacted by Congress in reference to pensions of soldiers at the recent session?"—J. S., Apison, Tenn.

Thousands of old soldiers throughout the country are writing the pension office regarding a measure which passed both branches of the last Congress, providing for the increase of the pensions of all Union soldiers who served one year or more to $12 a month regardless of disabilities. This measure also increased the pensions of those who have lost limbs and suffered disabilities. We presume the above question refers to this.

However, the measure in question did not become a law, as there was a disagreement between the House and Senate over the proposition to increase the allowance of all pensioned under the general dependent law to $24 a month. The Senate declined to agree to the increase, and the measure is now in conference committee—at least it will be when Congress reassembles. As the next session will be a continuation of the present, it will not adjourn this summer it will not be necessary to put the bill through the two houses again, and all that is necessary to enact it will be for the conferees to reach an agreement which is ratified by both houses and to receive the President's approval.

Another question which is vexing the souls of old soldiers is as to a law which provides pensions for confederate soldiers who served in the Confederate army 90 days prior to the close of the war. A third question which has arisen is as to the pensioning of any enlisted man of the army who was honorably discharged from the last contract of service entered into by him during the late war of the rebellion, and whether he shall be held to have been honorably discharged from all similar contracts of service previously entered into by him with the United States during the war.

In plain English, this relates to bounty jumpers. A law was passed providing for pensions for confederate soldiers, their wives and children, in like degree as the former confederates entered the Union service. This law also provides for pensions for bounty jumpers, but a section of the same law nullifies it. This provides:

"That such enlisted or appointed man served not less than six months under said last enlistment or appointment, that his entire service under said last enlistment or appointment was faithful, and that he did not receive by reason of said last enlistment or appointment any bounty or gratuity other than from the United States in excess of that to which he would have been entitled if he had continued to serve faithfully until honorably discharged under any contract of service previously entered into by him, either in the army, navy or marine corps, during the war of the rebellion."

As all persons coming within the provisions of this law received a bounty in excess of that to which they would have been entitled if they had continued to serve faithfully under a former contract, none of them will receive any benefit from this law.

"Under the dependent pension law, does the applicant state that he depends on his labor for a living, and is not able to perform labor?"—L. S., Rome City, Ind.

Yes. The exact language of the statement the applicant has to make is as follows:

"That he is either wholly or in part incapacitated for earning his support by manual labor by reason of" (here insert the alleged disabilities) "which are not due to vicious habits."

"I will ask if one commissioned officer is sufficient for an applicant to furnish in case he is trying for an increase or does he have to furnish more than one?"—W. M., Drexel, Mo.

One officer or two enlisted men, having actual personal knowledge of the facts to which they testify, are usually deemed sufficient by the pension bureau—the witnesses being men of good reputation for truth.

"Would a widow be entitled to a pension whose husband enlisted in the union army in the summer of 1861, and was with his company at Camp Chase, Columbus, O., but when his company was moved south he was missing? He never returned to his family and was never heard from by any of his people. His wife married again, but is now a dependent widow."—E. F. T., Sabina, O.

She is not entitled under the law. Her subsequent marriage stands in the way.

"Please tell me, can a widow be restored, under the act of 1900, to the pension she was receiving before she married the second time? She is receiving a pension at the present time under the act of 1890."—R., Guy's Mills, Pa.

No. A person can receive but one pension and her present one is all she can obtain.

"A soldier was killed in battle. His widow obtained a pension, which she forfeited by remarrying. Her second husband was not a pensioner at the time of the marriage. The woman and her second husband separated. After the separation, he was granted a pension. Under the late act, can she be restored to the pension roll on account of the services of her first husband, or her second husband, who is married to another wife?"—J. N. C., Cox's Mills, W. Va.

She has no right from her second husband, as they are divorced. As to her first husband, you omitted a vital piece of information. If the divorce was granted to her, on account of her second husband's misconduct, she can be restored to the roll. If, on the contrary, the husband got a divorce from her, she cannot. Such questions should be asked of a lawyer, not of us.

Miscelleneous.

W. D., Oak Hill, N. Y.: We regret to say we have not the figures.

H. B. K., Danville, Ill.: We do not know the name of a single person in Buenos Ayres.

C. F. C., Westville, Ind.: We are sorry to say we are not informed concerning them.

A. P., Way, O.: We don't know. This is another "catch question." Don't indulge in them.

M. S., Marshalltown, Iowa: Sorry, but we have not heard of that song since boyhood, and have no idea where to find the words.

A. H. H., Clay Center, Iowa: We do not know. Please don't ask questions of law, for it is impossible that we should be posted on the laws of 45 states.

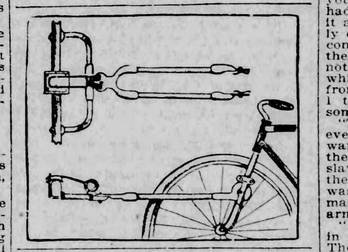
J. D., Lowellville, O.: We do not know. Being a question of law, which you will see by Rules above is barred, we will have to refer you to a justice of the peace.

E. E. S., Cygnet, O.: You do not state what kind of a soldier's claim you mean. If it is a land claim, address a letter of inquiry to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

J. S. J., Mulberry Grove, Ill.: A list of names and other data regarding our navy would take too much space. Refer to an editorial article headed "To Control the Sea," in Weekly Blade of August 14, 4th page, 3d column, where you will find a comparison of the strength of our navy with that of other nations.

BICYCLE LEADING ATTACHMENT

When a livery stable sends out a team to a customer the employe who makes the delivery is compelled to walk back, pay car fare or else wait until the rig returns, and it has occurred to an inventor that a leading attachment by which a bicycle could be attached to the rear of a carriage, to be ridden back to the stable after the delivery of the rig, would be useful in saving time or money. In the illustration two views of this leading apparatus are presented, the lower one showing the leader attached to the bicycle and ready for connection to the wagon, and the upper view indicating its position with relation to the rear axle of the vehicle. The device is secured to the bicycle by a pair of screw clamps, each of the latter sustaining a pivot pin on which the forked leader turns when it is desired to tilt it up parallel with the head of the machine. An extension of the forks carries a spring clamp and brace, with which to grip the axle of the carriage at the centre and prevent side play of the clamp. There is a spring connection between the axle clamp and the head of the fork, which allows the leader to yield sufficiently to run over rough pavements or roads without damage to the wheel or attachment.



CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Prof. John S. Sewall, of Bangor Theological seminary, is now the sole survivor of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, his last remaining comrade, John Mallay, having died recently at his home in Sheboygan, Mich. Prof. Sewall is now engaged in writing a book giving a complete history of the expedition and its results.

Charles T. Yerkes is said to claim that men are merely in their apprenticeship until they are 40, and that 50 is the ripe age of the business man.

King Humbert, the late sovereign of Italy, was the most heavily insured monarch in Europe, carrying $7,500,000. Edward VII is said to carry $3,750,000, and the Prince of Wales, $2,500,000.

Judge C. M. Tompkins, who has been in the pension bureau, Washington, for 40 years, celebrated his 80th birthday last Wednesday.

V. Stefanson, of Grand Forks, N. D., only 22 years of age, has been nominated by the Democrats of his state for superintendent of public instruction.

Francis Kossuth, the Hungarian statesman and a son of Louis Kossuth, of Hungarian revolution fame, will be entertained in Chicago the latter part of this month.

Mr. Reitz, state secretary of the late South African Republic, intends to go to Paris shortly to communicate with the French government with regard to the establishment of Boer families in Madagascar.

General Kitchener, it is announced, will be superintending the military maneuvers at Delhi, India, in December. This seems to dispose of the rumor of an engagement matrimonial which gossips had set for the Christmas season.

The Chinese Emperor is having built for him a new palace at Pao-ting-fu to contain 600 rooms.

Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the propaganda, had often expressed the wish that his body should be interred in Rome, but that his heart should be sent to his native town of Gorki, in Poland. After embalming the remains, Dr. Pelagalla extracted the cardinal's heart, which was found to be abnormally large. It will be forwarded to Gorki in a crystal urn.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, has donated $10,000 toward an addition to the public gynecologial ward of Johns Hopkins university.

Dr. Samuel Patterson Stafford, who has been appointed the government physician at the Yakima Indian agency, in the state of Washington, is one of the best-known colored physicians of St. Louis.

Prof. Ormond Stone, of the University of Virginia, has been appointed a member of the executive board of the Carnegie Institute as adviser in relation to original research in mathematics.

C. C. Fuller, the first civil engineer to receive appointment as a missionary, has reached South Africa on his way to take charge of the historical work of the East Central African Mission, Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Yung Wing, who was instrumental in sending the new Chinese minister to this country for his education, was one of the three Chinese lads brought to this country in 1848 by the Rev. Samuel Rollins Brown, who established the first Protestant Christian school in China.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Nevill, the Anglican bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, is reported to be forming a syndicate, largely composed of clergymen and church members, for the purchase of saloons and the building of "reformed" hotels in their place.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

Is the acknowledged remedy for toothache. Apply to cavity or surface. Instant relief. Why suffer? Insist upon DENT'S; substitutes are worthless. All druggists or by mail, 15 cents.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NEW ORLEANS' SLAVE MART.

Reminiscences of the Days When Negro Men and Women Were Sold by Auction.

"Talking about the old St. Charles," said an old-timer, "it was one of the best-known slave marts in the olden days. There were two stands erected, one for males and one for females, at each end of the bar. There the auction took place every Saturday. Sometimes there were only a few to be sold, and some times there were a great many. Anyway, they brought fancy prices in those days, between 1861 and 1861. The importation of slaves had practically stopped then, and the prices were good. Besides, the war cloud had not come so close that men really believed there was going to be a gigantic struggle. Planters from all along the river, from Natchez and Vicksburg and all places between used to congregrate in New Orleans and come around for the purpose of buying a buxsy-looking man or a likely-looking woman.

"The men always brought the best prices of course, because they could do the most work. Sometimes the price went as high as $1,200, and some times it was as low as $500. It all depended upon whether the fellow who was selling had to sell or not. Things were then very much as they are now in that regard, and men were as apt as ever to take advantage of the misfortunes of their brethren.

"If the slave was a man and warranted in good health, the first bid was somewhere in the neighborhood of $600—that is, if the owner did not have to sell him to pay his debts. But being the case, the first bid was liable to be in the region of $300. Then the contest started, and the auctioneer, after the manner of his kind, prated on the value of the man he was selling and what the productive capacity of the average man was when he got to the field and was in charge of a hoe or had the direction of the energies of a mule. The bidding would go along until it reached $500, and then there would be some hesitation until those who really liked the man for his general appearance could have time to adjust themselves to the situation. Finally some man would timidly bid $1,200 and there would be a pause unless the slave on the block was an unusually good man.

"It was all cash in those days, and everybody had the money. To me, fresh from the bogs of Ireland, it was a revelation. I never saw so much money in my life, and I have not seen such times since then, though I have seen men who had more money than any of the sugar planters of those days. In those times all of the people seemed to have money. If you did not have any yourself all you had to do was to ask the next man for it and you got it. Money was then evenly distributed. I was amazed, for I had come from a country which was poor then, and is poor even yet, and I had not been used to velvet and those things which go with it. When I had been a year from a ship down near the barracks, and I thought for awhile I had landed in some place where they grew the money.

"The selling of slaves continued there every Saturday until the outbreak of the war. Of course, when the people saw the war was coming, the number of slaves sold fell off, for the reason that there were few buyers, but the business was kept up to the call the last day it was made and then all the buyers were under arms and the business died of itself.

"I used to stand and watch the traffic in human beings when I was a boy. There was nothing of heartlessness, nothing of cruelty, nothing of meanness in it. These people had been reared to a system and the system, if bad, was not of their originating. They used to take the newly bought slave and the first thing they did was to feed him well and tell him where he was going. They were liberal and generous, those planters of the days before the war. They used to take care of their people, and they created the slaves and made them fit for something. The best evidence we have of this is that the generation which was freed by the bayonet was the best generation of negroes which we have seen. We have not their like now, and it will be a long time before we get the like of them. But the war stopped the sale of slaves and the auctioneer had nothing else to do, so he enlisted.

"It would be interesting to know how many people were sold at those old auction stands. I do not know and I have never heard the number estimated, but sometimes I wonder how many people there were whose whole future was disposed of there. It is one of those things which will never be settled, but it is interesting to speculate on."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE ORIGINAL STRINGTOWN

Eight miles from Covington, on the Lexington turnpike, in Boone county, Ky., is the village of Florence, the original "Stringtown-on-the-Pike." A quainter spot the art of any one of the old Dutch masters could not have created. It is practically a town of one street, and is strung out in an irregular, rambling way for more than half a mile along the white pike that stretches away in either direction as straight as the string of a bow. The houses belong to that style of architecture which was old when our fathers were young, and the ancient trees that adorn the spacious gardens tend to accentuate the impression of age that everywhere pervades the region.

One's first impression of the village is like the old Scotchman's pupil, that it "has with celerity backward progressed," but this is incorrect. It has progressed in no direction. It has simply slept, and to all intents and purposes it is the same quiet place as of long ago, and inhabited by the same sort of people, who, so far as appearances and characteristics are concerned, are the living prototypes of the "village circle" that met at the grocery forty years ago.

The passing years have also failed to modify the type or decrease in any way the members of the tribe of the astute George Washingtons, for, if one may judge from resemblances, numbers of his lineal descendants may be seen any day basking in the sunshine in the almost deserted streets, or obediently plodding along at the side of some old darky who might readily pass muster as the son of Cupe and Dinah.—The Pilgrim.

A HOSPITABLE HEATHEN.

It was high noon and Monday. Worse yet it was the 11th day of the month. A knock was heard at the kitchen door of the Burns mansion. The Chinese servant opened the door. A tramp of long and varied experience accosted him.

"I've been traveling, and have played in mighty hard luck," observed the tramp. "I lost all of my money in an attempt to corner oats, and now I'm hungry, very, very hungry. Can't you please give me a little bite of something to eat?"

The Chinaman comprehended the situation at once. A benevolent, placid smile spread itself over his entire countenance.

"You likee fish?" he asked of the tramp.

"I like fish first rate. That will do as well as anything."

"Come Friday," said the hospitable heathen.—New York Times.

Iowa Farm Values.

Probably the largest real estate deal ever made in Adams county, Iowa, was consummated near Traer. E. S. Converse sold his two farms of 480 and 160 acres for the sum of $53,600. Oscar Casey of Dysart purchased the home place of 480 acres at $40.00. The other farm of 160 acres was bought by Joe Bell at $85 an acre. Mr. Converse has accumulated a fortune on the farm, but feels that he is too old to continue.—Omaha Bee.

Horses Are Overworked.

The majority of the horses are overworked, both in speed, weight to be carried or drawn, and duration of hours of toil, to say nothing of their sufferings from hunger and thirst, the lash of the whip, the constant stoppages and restarting necessary to crowded traffic, and the torture of the bearing rein. To put a bushel on the head of this much-abused brute is a sheer mockery.—Medical Press.

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LIFE

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?	—Young.
Life's a short summer—man is but a flower.	—Dr. Johnson.
By turns we catch the fatal breath and die.	—Pope.
The cradle and the tomb, alas! how nigh!	—Prior.
To be is better far than not to be.	—Sewell.
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;	—Spencer.
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb—	—Daniel.
The bottom is but shallow whence they come.	—Sir Walter Raleigh.
Thy fate is the common fate of all;	—Longfellow.
Unmingled joys here no man befall;	—Southwell.
Nature to each allots his proper sphere,	—Congreve.
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.	—Churchill.
Custom does not reason overrule,	—Rochester.
And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.	—Armstrong.
Live well, how long or short permit to heaven,	—Milton.
They who forgive most shall be forgiven.	—Bailey.
Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—	—French.
Vile intercourse where virtue has no place;	—Somerville.
Then keep each passion down, however dear,	—Thompson.
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.	—Byron.
Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay	—Smollett.
With craft and skill to ruin and betray;	—Crabbe.
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise;	—Massinger.
We masters grow of all that we despise.	—Crowley.
O, then, renounce that impious self-esteem,	—Beatty.
Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.	—Cowper.
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.	—Sir William Davenant.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave;	—Gray.
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat,	—Willis.
Only destructive to the brave and great.	—Addison.
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?	—Dryden.
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.	—Francis Quarles.
How long we live, not years but actions tell	—Watkins.
That man lives twice who lives the first life well.	—Herrick.
Make, then, while ye may, your God your friend,	—William Mason.
Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.	—Hill.
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just,	—Dana.
For live we how we may, yet die we must.	—Shakespeare.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for September 14 Loving and Obeying God.—Deut. xxx:11-20. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Last week, our lesson pertained to the methods of religious instruction (Deut. xviii:9-22), which God appointed for Israel, as made known by Moses. To-day we study another section of that same address, in which Moses set before the people the duty of loyalty to God and the consequences of their obedience and disobedience. The passage is near the close of the address. It is filled with the tender solicitude of the great leader, who, at the advanced age of six score years (Deut. xxxi:2), after 40 years of responsible public office, was required to transfer his trust to younger hands. If, at any time one would deal honestly with those who looked to him for guidance, this was surely one of the times. We may almost hear the throbbing of the great heart as we study the words which were appropriate, not for that occasion only, but for an the after years of Israel.

HIDDEN (verse 11)—Moses turned the people back to the commandment of God spoken by him. He would not have them regulate their conduct by superstitions or traditions, much less by arts and devices practiced in the heathen world, but by the express utterances of the Almighty, those words of wisdom and truth which had been delivered unto them. This enforcement of the law of God as the rule of faith and practice, made at such a time, when the people were in great ignorance, assured the fact that a great spiritual process only that Israel would be advanced. To commend this to them, Moses called attention to the fact that the command was not hidden, not obscure and ambiguous, but plain—a fact of great importance, as one need to be ignorant of what was required. There could be no just pleading on that score to be excused from obedience. All had been set forth in such unmistakable terms as to be understood by the ordinary intelligence.

REMOTE (verses 12 and 13).—The entire heathen world at that time conducted all religious matters upon the superstition that they were mysteries, that information concerning them was purposely hidden, but that if obtained at all, it was the secret of the witchcraft, the auguries and the incantations (Deut. xviii:10-11), that were so generally practiced. What was needed in the shape of knowledge was in heaven, and some method must be devised to bring it down, or it was in some remote land, peopled by strange beings, with whom communication might be established only with great difficulty. The result was that all manner of impositions were introduced, and the people were slavishly led by those in authority or left in great uncertainty and doubt. Moses declared that his words were with Israel. The commands of God were not far away, and therefore not beyond reach by anyone who might desire to know them. What an immense advantage this fact gave to these people over all their neighbors.

NEAR (verse 14).—How near was this word of God, of which the people were required to copy? It was in parts on the tables of stone which were laid up in the ark, kept in the holy of holy of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv:16). A copy of that was in the hands of the rulers of the people, at least with the successor of Moses (Josh. i:8), pursuant to instructions given in this last address (Deut. xvii:18), and probably a copy was with the priests and Levites (Deut. xxxi:9). Here were three concurrent authorities — the original, produced by the hand of God (Ex. xxxi:18), and two by the hands of men, one in governmental and the other in ecclesiastical keeping. Surely, that was enough to meet the popular needs. But added to all this, Moses says the word was in the mouth and in the heart of the people, which cannot have been given to this language. Some suppose it refers to the custom of committing to memory by repetition (Deut. vi:6), as was required by a permanent Mosaic statute, whereby the essential principles of the law were in the heart (Rom. x:8), as evident.

CHOOSING (verses 15 and 16).—Up to this point Moses had called Israel to a keeping of a law delivered to them. Now he turns to show them the alternative and the consequences and appeals to their free will. He has set before them a choice between good and evil, between life and death (Deut. xi:26). He would have them enter into the services of God, not as slaves, but voluntarily and gladly, as those who considered that their welfare was bound up therewith. The blessing of God, the one condition of prosperity in the land of Canaan, depended upon the faithful keeping of the covenant. That had been so stated on previous occasions (Deut. xi:22). The repetition here was timely, one of the last words spoken by the man who had led these millions of Israel through all their wanderings from the house of bondage. The principle must not be forgotten—absolute, loving constant obedience to God essential to worldly success (Psalms xxxvii:3).

WARNING (verses 17 and 18).—There is a disposition in some minds to consider only the gentle words of promise and good. But Moses, as a faithful servant of God, failed not to show the people what would be the consequences of disobedience. In case they neglected God's word and turned away, the people would perish. That meant that their national government should be overthrown, what actually occurred seven or eight hundred years after when Assyria first and Babylon afterward invaded the land. This had also been asserted in this same address (Deut. viii:19). This earnest warning did not rest upon the ability to foresee events but upon the knowledge of God's relations to the nations, and security coupled with the clear conviction that Jehovah would withdraw his protecting care from the chosen people if they turned away from him. Here was a high grade of statesmanship as well as a noble style of prophecy. It was the application of a religious truth or doctrine to political affairs, the very inner substance of a theocratic system of government.

WITNESSING (verse 19).—The certainty and righteousness of important acts, especially as they concern large numbers of the people in their future interests, need to be attested. This may be done in various ways which cannot be mentioned here. In this instance Moses announced in a most solemn and impressive manner that his dealings with the Israelites had been in all faithfulness and in proof of this he called heaven and earth to witness. The appeal was afterward made in similar form (Deut. xxxi:28). He felt that the omniscient God, who knows all things, recognized and approved his course, that he dare submit all his actions to the scrutiny of Him who called him to his service (Ex. iii:10). He also submitted his conduct as Samuel did afterward (1 Sam. xii:3), to the approval of those for whom and among whom he had labored. Challenging criticism, willing to abide the decision that might be given, not fearing the verdict.

DESIRING (verse 20).—Our lesson closes with a disclosure of the secret wishes of Moses' heart, what he anxiously desired for the nation whose leader and lawgiver he had been. That desire is under two great heads. First, that

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

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WHAT SOME READERS THINK OF THE BLADE

We have just mailed to all subscribers whose time expires in September a postal card proposition for renewal, good only for the present month. It is the remarkably low proposition of which we spoke last week. It is limited to September only, and such a proposition will not be made again to the same people—and not to anybody after the renewal seasons opens, so that we are made sure of a sufficient number of renewals.

If any subscriber whose time expires within this month has happened not to have received one of these postal cards, kindly drop us a postal card and we will mail a duplicate.

We have been much encouraged by the very many words of commendation we have received from our subscribers. We give a few extracts below, that other readers may see what the opinions are of some members of the great Blade family:

Editor Blade:—I do not know of any suggestion I, a newspaper man of 67 years' experience, can give you. The Blade has been good enough for me all along for many years.—J. S. W., Uneeda, W. Va.

Editor Blade:—I do not want to offer any advice as to how to run your paper. I am not a newspaper man, but I do want to express my appreciation of the splendid paper you publish, and of its pure, clean and patriotic sentiments. I admire the sensible, conservative and wholly American attitude you maintain and prefer The Blade to all other papers. I have been a subscriber 28 years, and expect to remain one as long as I live, if I can raise the money to pay for it.—H. L. B., Fudge's Creek, W. Va.

Editor Blade:—I can not say what others think, but will tell you plainly what I think. I have always wondered how you could afford to send your paper so cheaply. As long as I can see to read, you can depend on me as a subscriber, if it costs one dollar a year. I am taking another paper, and paying one dollar a year, but not so good a paper as yours. I can not see how you can make any improvements on The Blade. I have asked you a number of questions; they have been promptly answered in the Question Bureau, and for your kindness in so doing I return you my thinks. I pledge you my word next May to spend a week to get subscribers to your paper.—H. G., Hicks, N. Y.

Editor Blade:—I take very much pleasure in saying that your paper is the best weekly publication I have ever taken. I like your principles. You advocate a gold standard, protection, equal rights, and you stand by the army, and do not run wild because a mistake is made occasionally. You do not indulge in long tirades against the trusts, which in the aggregate have done vastly more good than harm. You seem to know that it is concentrated wealth that has developed and made our country the greatest, financially, on earth. Whoever reads your paper must be a better man. There is a "golden mean" in all your philosophy, which helps us to carry "level heads." I wish I could double your circulation; you honestly deserve it.—W. C. H., Monroeton, Pa.

It is such generous appreciation as the above letters indicate which make us the more determined to do all in our power to make The Blade the ideal weekly newspaper for the American people. And we hope we are not asking too much in requesting our friends to talk to their friends about The Blade, tell them of its excellencies, advise them to subscribe—and if you have the time, get up a club. The postal card referred to above is a good basis for immediate club-raising for September.

WIRELESS "DESTROYER."

The invention of the torpedo boat—a light vessel, built for speed and nothing else, intended to launch torpedoes in naval warfare—led at once to the evolution of its complement, the torpedo boat destroyer, a little larger and heavier, with more powerful engines, whose mission it is to meet or overtake, and then destroy, the torpedo boats of the enemy before they can get within striking distance of the fleet they are attacking.

Will not an analogous process be adopted regarding wireless telegraphy among naval vessels?

The other day, Admiral Higginson gave the newspaper correspondents a talk on the recent naval maneuvers off the New England coast, in which he was emphatic as to the imperative need of wireless telegraph installations on all our naval vessels, and in which he enumerated the advantages which would accrue. His statements are sound; but is it not possible for the enemy to neutralize the advantages of the system at the very time it would be most vitally valuable?

The etheric vibrations, set in motion by the apparatus, go out in every direction from the vertical transmitting wire. There is no way to confine them, and send them only in one given direction. It is true that the different instruments intended to be in communication are "tuned"—that is, so arranged that they will respond to only a certain rate of etheric vibrations. But it has already happened, on trans-atlantic liners, that while two vessels, miles apart, were communicating, another pair of ships would open communication, with the result that none of them got intelligible results.

This system operates over such great distances that it would seem possible for a hostile vessel with a wireless installation, by sending out vibrations continuously, to prevent any wireless message from being read by the vessels of the enemy's fleet.

The President's speeches, where they touch on the trust problem, are but an amplification of his recommendations in his message of last December. Some of the newspaper political writers seem to have short memories.

This year's bumper corn crop will give the meat trust a black eye, and it will not use an injunction of the courts either.

If you want to even up with your enemy, make him a present of a high priced automobile.

THE PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

Mr. Roosevelt devoted his speech in Boston entirely to the trust question. His utterances were strong, but conservative. He says, as all intelligent men who have studied the question believe, that we can not reach a remedy for all the possible evils of trusts by any single action. "A good many actions in a good many different ways will be required before we can get many of those evils even partially remedied," is his statement.

He gave his auditors a clear analysis of the reasons why it is so difficult to obtain entire control and supervision of these huge organizations by legal enactment. It is due to our double system of government, state and national, and the limitations on the power of Congress by the national constitution. "We have really no efficient control over a big corporation which does business in more than one state," Mr. Roosevelt said; and while it is unwelcome, it is a fact. A state may make laws to curb them within its bounds; but it seems impossible to secure similar and thorough action by each and every state legislature. At least nothing has yet been done along this line.

Regarding Congressional action, as stated above, the limitations of the constitution stands in the way of effective control. When a resolution for the submission to the states of an amendment that would give Congress full powers, was up in the House, the Democratic members prevented its receiving the necessary two-thirds vote. Whether the Sherman anti-trust law goes as far as the power of Congress extends is a question still unsettled. Many constitutional lawyers think it does; many do not. The President takes the latter view, and he urges that Congress shall take the subject up. If the remedy proves inadequiate, then the only course is to so amend the constitution as to give Congress the authority it lacks.

The President told his hearers that so far as the anti-trust laws go, they will be enforced by the national government, that no suit will be begun simply for effect, and that "none will be compromised except on the basis that the government wins." There has been a deal of talk for campaign ends from Democratic sources, that the government suits against various combinations have been begun for mere political effect. The President answered that, and in his usual frank and sincere manner. His utterances on the trust question are worthy of careful attention by the American people.

PRICES AND PROSPERITY.

The wheat production of the United States is very large this year, though smaller than the record crop of 1901, while the corn crop will be a bumper. In fact, all farm products are very abundant. Under such conditions as prevailed in the first half of the 90's there would now be a very sharp decline in the prices of these staples, because of the abundant supply.

But instead of this we find prices keeping up to a good figure, and whatever the farmer has to sell from field, orchard or garden sells at once and at a good profit. Ask the political economist the reason for this, and he will tell you that "the consumptive demand of the American people is greater than ever before." This is true, but behind it is the fact that the American people have the money to buy liberally, and therefore they are doing it, despite the high prices.

In the sad years from 1893 to 1897, farm products went begging. The supply was not as great as now, but the demand was so much less that prices were too low for profit. The masses of the people had no money wherewith to buy. They had to restrict their purchases to the necessities of life, and rub along with as small quantities as possible. The business resumption started immediately after the Presidential election of 1896. Mills and factories resumed on full time, the idle thousands found work, the railroads started into activity, the masses became prosperous, and prices began to rise. They are much higher than they were in the preceding period, yet the people buy more. In fact, the high prices are the result of the free buying—the increased demand.

The consumptive power of the people is in direct ratio to their ability to buy. Prosperity to the manufacturing classes thus means prosperity to the farmer. It increases his ability to buy the products of industry, and this increases the demand for the articles produced by our manufactories. Low prices are thus the index of hard times, while good prices always mean a prosperous era to the country.

It is well to remember these facts, for the apostles of discontent are beginning to howl about "high prices." The latest of these screeds we have seen states that a bill of goods, consisting of salt, sugar, spool cotton, sole leather, sheetings, dress goods, coal oil, axes and other things, which it is stated cost $43.04 at wholesale in 1897, but now cost $55.35. Adding one-third for profit, the article asserts that at retail these articles would now cost $16.40 more to the consumer than in 1897.

Assuming that the prices stated are correct—as the quantity and price of each item are not given, we have no means of verifying the statement—the rise in price of these articles is as natural and inevitable as the rise in price of farm products, because of the increased demand. Of what benefit are low prices if a man have not the money wherewith to buy? What man, farmer or workingman, would go back to the hard times of six and eight years ago, to get the lower prices then prevailing?

THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT.

President Roosevelt is a worker. He has always been a worker. Were he a millionaire, with his money invested in government bonds, he would continue to work every day. He believes in work, not only for himself but for all who are able to labor. In one of his New England speeches this week the President was emphatic in the declaration that all boys and girls should be taught to work. For the most part the people agree with him. Tramps and lazy persons will object and butterflies of fashion will think it "awful," but work is needed by every man and woman.

Work is essential to good citizenship, to the building up of character and to the progress of the world. The President sets an example in being busy which is worthy of emulation by all.

General Miles is going on a tour of inspection to the Philippines. He can not, however, interfere with Gen. Chaffee's authority over the army there.

PANAMA CANAL TITLE.

Last week Attorney General Knox started for Paris, his mission being to investigate the title of the Panama Canal company to the property on the isthmus which the United States wishes to buy. At the time the isthmian canal bill was before Congress, the advocates of the Nicaragua route insisted that the French company's title is defective, and that, in case we purchased its rights, the stockholders of the original De Lesseps company would have a claim.

While it is certain that the present French company has a clear legal right to dispose of the canal and its rights and franchises, it would be folly for us to pay $40,000,000 for the property if the stockholders of the first company have a valid claim. It is probable that the Attorney General may suggest to the French government to guarantee a clear title to the United States. This might be done, it is suggested, by having the French national legislature pass a resolution which will confirm to the present canal company the title, rights, privileges and franchises on the isthmus, thus enabling it to convey a clear title to the United States.

It is said that the French government is favorable to our acquisition of the property. If so, there will be little difficulty in passing the proposed resolution when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate meet next January. Then there will remain still another matter which must be settled before we undertake the work. Colombia must ratify the treaty vesting the title to the canal strip in the United States.

The revolution there makes this a subject of anxiety. There is no government in that country at present with which we can treat on the matter. The Colombian congress was expected to meet in October, but the distracted condition of the country will prevent the holding of elections of its members, it is feared. If the disturbances continue much longer, it may be that the President will decide to try the Nicaragua route, volcanoes and all. The portion of his message treating of canal matters will therefore be awaited with much interest by everybody.

GUARDING THE CANAL.

There has been much said about the necessity of the United States having a naval station within striking distance of the Panama canal; and one of the strongest reasons for the acquisition of the Danish West India islands is the desirability of St. Thomas as such a site. The wide and deep strait to the east of Porto Rico is now the highway for European commerce to South America, and when the canal is completed all the traffic for the western coasts of America, as well as all Pacific ports, will pass through it to and from Europe.

But no one seems to think that the western entrance to the canal needs protection as well as the eastern. In case of war, the fleets of the hostile nation will sail the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. And there is no port of the United States near enough to make it available for the purpose. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle makes the good suggestion that "a coaling station for the navy at Choco bay, or at Puna island, or at some point on the Peruvian coast north of Callao, would be a very handy thing to have in case of war, and the needed concession would probably be cheerfully granted by Colombia, or Ecuador, or Peru. For the proper defense of the isthmian canal by the United States it is really necessary that the navy should have adequate coaling bases convenient to both ends of that waterway." The proposition is one the government should take up before the canal is completed.

CUBAN SUGAR GROWING.

The Philadelphia Press has been getting the figures with regard to Cuban sugar and its findings are summed up in this brief but pregnant statement: "If 25,000 tons of Cuban sugar are sold in New York at last week's prices, 3⅞ cents per pound, it brings $1,890,000. Of this sum the United States takes in duties $943,600. Deduct $50,000 for freight and insurance, $896,000 remains for the Cuban planter. He gets, in other words, less than the United States government takes in revenue. The sugar yields him about 1.6 cents per pound, while it costs him to produce about 2 cents a pound, leaving a net loss of $8.96 or about $9 a ton."

Many people may wonder why sugar growing in Cuba is not so profitable as it was a few years ago. The reason is, that within a short period the leading countries of Continental Europe have adopted the policy of paying a bounty on all but sugar exported to other countries. Russia does this in a little different way. She imposes a heavy internal revenue tax on all beet sugar produced in the empire—which tax is paid by the consumer, of course; but she remits this tax on all sugar exported, thus making it the equivalent of a bounty.

This bounty-fed sugar can be sold much lower than that disposed of at home, and this reduction in price is so great in the markets wherein it competes with Cuban sugar, that the planters in that island can make no money. Jamaica, whose staple crop is sugar, is utterly prostrate, for the same reason.

If the United States government would reduce the duty on Cuban sugar one-half, in return for corresponding reductions on American products—flour, meats, machinery, etc.—the Cuban planters would thrive, the island be prosperous, and our farmers and manufacturers would have a much enlarged market. And the vast majority of the Republicans of the nation agree with President Roosevelt that it should be done.

AN APT PHRASE.

Secretary Shaw in a recent speech, coined a phrase which is strikingly apt. He was discussing the fallacy of the Democratic position that tariff reduction, as we had it in the Wilson bill, would destroy the trusts. Mr. Shaw remarked that a tariff for revenue would break up the trusts only in the sense that "a fire in a wheat field would destroy Canada thistles."

This is a remarkably apt illustration. To destroy the industries of the country would destroy the combinations of industry, as the flames in a wheat field would sweep away both the grain and the thistles. The remedy is worse than the disease. Proper regulation of trusts is what is needed, not the destruction of our industries themselves.

Bryan says the 16 to 1 doctrine is still sound. It never was anything else than "sound—and frenzy, signifying nothing."

TIN AND THE TARIFF.

Imported tin plate, when manufactured and exported, receives a rebate of 99 per cent. of the import duty. Hence Welsh tin can be imported, manufactured into oil cans, which are exported full of oil, and pay only 1 per cent. duty. This is in no sense a protective duty. Wages in the tin mills of Wales are much lower than in the American plants, and 1 per cent. duty by no means covers the difference in the cost of making tin plate, due to the difference in wages.

The Standard Oil Company, in the last fiscal year, imported 86,000,000 worth of tin from Wales to make oil cans, because, on account of the rebate, the Welsh tin could be bought cheaper. That company asked for bids on 1,500,000 boxes of tin plates, to manufacture into cans. It was impossible for the American manufacturers to bid as low as their Welsh competitors, at the present rate of wages in this country.

The manufacturers explained the case to the workmen, and asked the latter to accept a reduction of wages on this particular order, which was to be distributed among a number of mills. The workmen at first declined to accept a reduction, partly from sympathy with the Welsh workmen, and partly to avoid a precedent. But wiser counsels prevailed, when they found it would result in the closing of fifteen American tin plate mills for a time. The men have agreed to accept a reduction of 25 per cent for ten weeks in each year, while engaged in filling the annual orders of the Standard Oil company. The decision is a wise one.

The rebate on tin imported, manufactured and then exported, was given in the Dingley law to our canners in various lines of industry—not only oil, but canned meats, provisions, fruit etc.—to allow them to compete on even terms in the world's markets with European canners. It is a wise provision for this purpose. The whole matter is of interest to our people, for it shows that the protective tariff is the mainstay of good wages to American workingmen.

IN MINDANAO.

Those who believe in conciliation in dealing with the various tribes of the Philippine archipelago are sincere in their opinion, but they reason illogically. They assume that the Malay race is controlled by the same ideals as our own. It has passed into a proverb in the East that "a white man may live a lifetime among Orientals, but he will never understand their way of looking at things." Forbearance and conciliation are, in Malay eyes, deemed evidences of weakness and cowardice. This proposition has been thoroughly learned by our army there, and there is but one opinion as to a policy which is so viewed by the natives.

Last May, when the Moros in Mindanao became hostile, Col. Baldwin moved energetically, and captured the native fort at Bayan, which its occupiers deemed impregnable. Had he been allowed to continue a vigorous campaign, the trouble would have been ended speedily. But Gen. Chaffee was obliged to delay energetic measures, and try to achieve his ends by peaceful methods. The Moros accepted this as evidence the Americans were afraid, and now the work will have to be all done over again. It is cheering to note that Chaffee is to have a free hand in conducting the campaign, and we may be certain that the army will speedily conquer peace with the turbulent natives.

"Under present day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among wage workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm."—President Roosevelt on Saturday.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Causes of Coal Strike.

F. E. Seward, an authority on the coal mining industry, furnishes the New York Commercial Advertiser with a statement of the origin of the present strike. In a letter dated February 14, the miners requested the operators to participate in a conference to adjust a wage scale for the years beginning April 1, 1902. The operators declined the invitation. In March, the miners held a convention at Shamokin and a committee was appointed to frame a uniform wage scale. The effort to frame such a scale was abandoned as impracticable. In a telegram to the operators dated May 8, the miners asked that an increase of 20 per cent should be granted on present wages to all men engaged in contract work; that eight hours should constitute a day's work for all men employed by the day or week without any reduction in the present wages; and that, wherever practicable, coal should be weighed and paid for by weight. It should be noticed that in the demand for weighing coal, there is the implied admission that it cannot always be weighed, and even if it could always be weighed, there is no suggestion as to the amount to be paid. In any event the question involved effects only the licensed miners, as all others are paid by the day or week. It is to be noticed further that there is no specific demand for an increase in the pay of the workers by the day or week; the demand is for a reduction in the hours of labor, which is, of course, equivalent to an increase of pay. But if they are in the wretched condition contended, how is the same pay for a smaller amount of work to better that condition? It should be noticed, finally, that the specific demand for an increase of wages refers to men engaged on contract work. But the men engaged on contract work are the licensed miners, who work only six hours a day and already receive large wages.

Palma's Troubles.

President Palma of Cuba, is encountering bitter opposition from the newspapers of the island without respect of party. His independent and public spirited attitude pleases neither side to the questions which have divided the Cuban congress. This was to be expected. It must be only a question of time when the president of Cuba must be identified with one party or another in the republic. Parties stand for policies, and the one that preponderates has a right to demand that its measures shall prevail. President Palma is a sincere, earnest and enlightenened man. There can be no doubt that he is trying to serve Cuba to the best of his ability, but he has a perplexing problem to solve and a people to deal with who are inexperienced in self-government, hasty in temper and often unreasonably suspicious of others' motives and methods.

Alaska Boundary Monuments.

Two statements have been made about the finding of Russian boundary monuments on the Alaska frontier. One is that they were found by Lieutenant Owens and the other that the discoverer was Lieutenant George T. Emmons. Both may be correct, Lieutenant Emmons being the commander of the party of exploration.

The report is now accepted as accurate. It is stated that the monuments were found on the summit of the Chilkat mountains, and that the official account of the discovery will be given to the public this month. Early publicity is certainly desirable.

In connection with the subject of the boundary, a writer in the National Review of Labor for August gives assurance that President Roosevelt not only opposes arbitration of the boundary but was also opposed to the modus vivendi by which we compromised for a time the boundary through a diplomatic agreement that did not go to the Senate. The finding of the boundary monuments may put an end to the modus vivendi. If the monuments are properly identified, there is no good reason for continuing an agreement that was made merely to settle temporary disputes concerning jurisdiction by executives officers, acting without the authority of Congress.

Foreign Trade.

Foreign trade often shows little respect for tariff changes and government fulminations. For instance, it was pointed out last week that Russia and Spain were among the few European countries that showed gains in takings of American goods in the fiscal year 1902. In the case of Spain some gain was expected, but, in view of the rather lurid predictions of the possible effect of the beet-sugar rulings of our Treasury Department and the discriminating duties threatened by Russia, some falling off in our shipments to that country was looked for. As the annual figures showed, however, this did not occur. Exports from this country to Russian ports last fiscal year aggregated $9,302,359, against $8,084,228, a gain of 15 per cent, while our imports from those ports aggregated $7,308,409, against $7,030,892, a gain of 4 per cent. Of course, much of our shipments to and takings from Russia pass through Germany, and it is possible that this branch of trade shows a loss, but it will be seen that the obtainable figures of direct trade show no loss. Press dispatches from St. Petersburg show a similar movement depicted in the import and export figures of Russian origin.

American Railways.

The United States has, exclusive of second and third tracks and yards and sidings, 197,237 miles of railway, and including these about 265,000 miles. The countries of Europe combined have only a railroad mileage of 172,622. The Railway Age recently called attention to the wonderful change that has taken place in the last ten years in the financial condition of our railway industry. In 1893 seventy-four roads, with 29,340 miles and nearly $2,000,000,000 in stocks and bonds, went into the hands of receivers. In 1894, 192 roads, with nearly 49,000 miles of railway, were in the hands of the courts.

From that time the decrease in receiverships has been steady and rapid. The number in 1895 was 169, in 1896, 151; in 1897, 128; in 1898, 94, and in 1902 the number is only 22 small lines, aggregating only 1,310 miles. For the first time in at least a quarter of a century not one railway receiver was appointed during the first six months of the year.

Money to Move Crops.

It was reported some time ago that the Secretary of the Treasury was opposed to purchases of bonds by the government for the purpose of facilitating the movement of the crops to market. A further increase in the government funds held in the National bank depositories, which has been considered the next alternative, is rendered difficult and ineffectual by the high price of government bonds required to secure the deposits. It is, however, now announced that Mr. Shaw has taken steps to reassure and assist the money markets. His plan is to encourage the taking out of additional national bank circulation by the institutions, even if the increase is only of a temporary character. In this latter respect the Secretary's theory is that greater elasticity can be given to the bank circulation, and that the Treasury can greatly facilitate the issue of new circulation in case business requires such assistance. There has apparently been some misunderstanding of Mr. Shaw's purposes and of the practical effects of the steps he has taken in the matter. The fact, however, seems to be that in response to the recommendations of the Treasury Department's head a number of banks have put themselves in position to increase their circulation materially within a short time if calls for money for crop-moving and business purposes require such a course.

The President's Tour.

After his fashion, President Roosevelt is passing a fairly energetic vacation. He has spent the week in a tour through New England, in the course of which he has made a number of addresses which must be said to have added to his reputation as a public speaker. In manner he has been simple and direct, and his matter has been of a kind to commend him to thoughtful citizens. He has frankly told the people who have listened to him that he does not profess to have found or invented any patent legislative or administrative cure-all for the evils of the body politic. He has reminded his hearers that back of the law, back of the administration, back even of our system of government, lies the average manhood of the people, upon which in the last analysis the progress of the country must depend. He has laid stress on the doctrine that while the state can do much for us, it cannot do as much as we can for the state, or as each of us can do for himself. In a word, the President has laid stress upon homely truths which can well bear iteration at a time when so much is hoped for in so many quarters from governmental action.

Lower Beef Prices.

Increased cattle receipts, due to high prices, inducing free shipments of grass-fed animals to primary markets, have begun to be reflected in lower prices for beef at wholesale at western centers. St. Louis press dispatches report this grade of meat 25 per cent lower than it was six weeks ago, and, although retail prices reflect little of this decline as yet, the natural conclusion is that the consumer will soon begin to experience the effects in lowered prices for food of the larger supply of cattle food available this year, as compared with last. Much complaint of the exactions of the violently criticised "beef trust" was evoked some months ago by the high prices attained by meat, and this was fostered by the sensational papers, which shut their eyes and their columns to the many perfectly natural reasons than advanced for the higher prices. If, as was claimed then, the mainspring of the advance was the greed of the "beef trust" for larger profits, the present slump in prices is hardly understandable, but we presume full credit will be given the aforesaid trust for lowering the prices, now that the season of larger consumption of meat is approaching.

The Great Red Spot.

Go out about 8 or 9 o'clock on any of these beautiful early fall evenings; look in the southeastern heavens, and take a long look—400 million miles is certainly a long one—at Jupiter, the giant planet of the solar system. You need not search for him; he is the most conspicuous object in that quarter of the starry vault, shining with a steady, brilliant silver light. Just now his position in his orbit with relation to the earth is very favorable for the sight-seer; and even if you have not a telescope nor yet a good field-glass, you will be interested in a look by the unaided eye.

This majestic globe is 87,000 miles in diameter—about eleven times that of the earth—and some 1,300 times our planet's size. Though his mass is so enormous, his density is only about one-quarter that of the earth. As to his mass—that is the actual quantity of matter of which his bulk is composed—a familiar comparison may be used. Let an ordinary one-cent piece represent the mass of the earth; then Jupiter's mass will be represented by thirty-seven silver dollars—rather more than two pounds avoidupois. Around Jupiter revolve five moons, of which the four largest were discovered by Galileo in 1610, with the first telescope ever turned to the heavens; while the fifth was not found until 1892, by Barnard. This satellite is but 100 miles in diameter, and only 112,000 miles from the planet itself; so, in the very improbable case that it is inhabited, they see Jupiter's disk stretching more than half-way from the horizon to the zenith. The other four moons vary from 2,100 to 3,600 miles in diameter, the largest being thus nearly half the size of the earth.

But the surface of Jupiter is of the most interest to an astronomer. Its general color is bright silver, like that of the moon. It is, however striped with many light and dark belts, parallel to his equator. A broad equatorial zone is the whitest in color, and almost centrally there runs through it a very narrow dark stripe. Large telescopes show a variety of spots and streaks in this belt, and its markings change all the time. Bordering this belt on either side are two broad, reddish belts, which show much less disturbance than the equatorial belt. Further north and south are still other belts, so that the entire disk is covered by them.

Jupiter revolves on his axis with amazing swiftness, if the motion of the belts corresponds with that of the planet. The great equatorial belt revolves in a fraction less than ten hours. But the different belt show different periods of rotation, those north and south of the equatorial belt being somewhat slower. These belts are certainly in the atmosphere, and not on the body of the planet. The depth of his atmosphere must be reckoned in thousands of miles; or perhaps the entire planet may still be in a gaseous condition throughout.

The most remarkable phenomenon in connection with Jupiter is the "great red spot." This is a gigantic marking, whose area is greater than that of the whole earth. It is 30,000 miles long and about 8,000 wide, being an elongated oval in outline. It was not seen with certainty until 1869, and still more clearly in 1878, but it is possible that it was noted by the astronomer Cassini, at Paris, in 1665. It is situated in the planet's southern hemisphere, just south of the broad white equatorial belt.

JUPITER THROUGH A TELESCOPE.

The great red spot is shown above the equator. A telescope inverts the image, so the top of this cut is south.

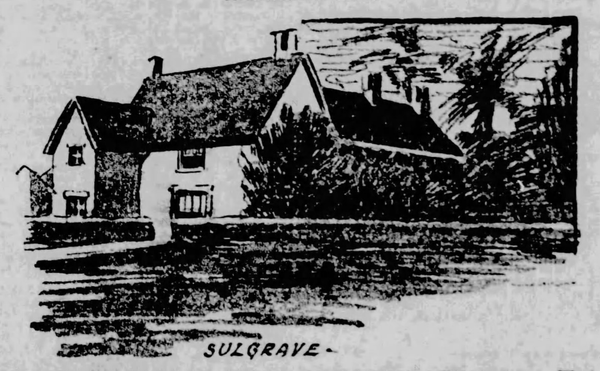
The singular spot is not always visible nor is its appearance always the same. It became nearly invisible in 1883-4, but we do not know whether it was because it was covered by clouds higher up in the planet's atmosphere or not. In 1885 it was visible, but for months a white cloud appeared to cover the middle, making the ruddy spot appear like a chain-link. Since 1897 it has been invisible, but we know it is still there. This spot is in revolution, but slower than the great equatorial belt.

But the most remarkable and unexplainable thing about it is its effect on the belts and masses of cloud, or vapor, or whatever they may be, in its neighborhood. The great south belt below it is persistently bent away from it, leaving a dark gap of 50,000 miles between. The spot travels over 300 miles per day slower than the belts and masses on either side, and as they approach it on their eastward rush—over 20,000 miles per hour—they are repelled sidewise, while the smaller masses are torn into strips and fragments as they pass it. Though it is invisible, we know where it is from the bending away of the southern belt.

What is the great red spot? Nobody can tell. Even conjecture fails, for there is nothing known to man which allows us to guess by analogy. The first conjecture was that it is a fissure in the cloudy envelope, through which is visible the red body of the planet; but this is disproved by its slow drift and its persistence. No other theory has been advanced. It is one of the many problems of the universe which, with our present knowledge, are insoluble.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

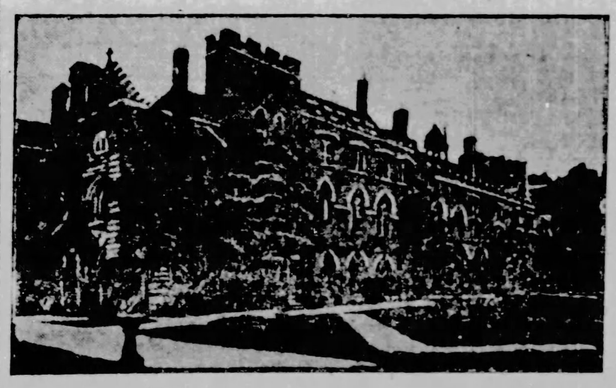
WASHINGTON'S ANCESTRAL HOME MAY BE TAKEN TO ST. LOUIS



SULGRAVE.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The manor-house of Sulgrave, the ancestral home of Geo. Washington in England, may be removed from its site in Northamptonshire and placed on exhibition at the St. Louis world's fair in 1904. It is situated about eighty-six miles from London and surrounded by an estate of 304 acres, which, with the mansion, has just been offered for sale at $27,500. Sulgrave is near the town of Banbury. The house and estate were given by King Henry VIII. to a man whose daughter married Laurence Wessington, or Washington, who seems to have been a prominent person in that part of the county. From 1539 to 1659 the house and estate remained in the possession of the Washington family. Over the door are the Washington arms, consisting of a shield with stripes and stars—a design supposed to have suggested the American banner. The Washingtons were a hardy and courageous family. John Washington, the great-grandfather of George, emigrated to America and purchased lands in Virginia. It is said that Queen Elizabeth spent a night under the roof of the old manor-house.

HISTORIC BATTLE ABBEY LEASED TO AN AMERICAN



New York, Aug. 28.—Battle Abbey, the historic old pile built by William the Conqueror to commemorate his victory at Hastings over Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, has been leased to Michael P. Grace, brother of the former mayor of New York, William R. Grace. It is the intention of the lessee to use the abbey as a place of residence during the winter for the long term of years for which he has taken the property. Mr. Grace for many years has spent his winters in England, which, for that purpose, he prefers to all other countries. Of late he has lived on the fine estate of Lord Howe, in Hertfordshire. The present owner of Battle Abbey is Frederick Webster, a descendant of that Sir Thomas Webster who in 1718 purchased the abbey from the Viscount Montague. Sir Frederick paid the Duchess of Cleveland the tremendous sum of $1,000,000 for the old house and its grounds. The abbey was founded by King William for the Order of Benedictine Monks in thanksgiving to God for having helped him to conquer the Saxon people. This offering was really the fulfillment of a vow made by William when, on his march, he came to the crest of Telham Hill and saw the Saxon army stretched out before him. After the victory he laid the foundations of the abbey on a beautiful site about five or six miles from the city of Hastings. The sword of the Norman duke was deposited in the abbey, and the building for a few centuries was maintained in good repair, but suffered the general fate of the convents and monasteries under Henry VIII., after which it went to ruins. It was several times restored, and during the last century several times placed under the hammer. Much of the abbey is still in ruins.

An Ancient Habit.

"Eve," said Adam one Monday morning, "there isn't a single leaf left on any of the fig trees down there in the grove. I wonder who could have plucked all of them?"

"Why, Adam," tittered Eve, "don't you know that to-day is bargain Monday?"—Baltimore American.

A Good Reason.

"Miss Ann Teek wants some of our exchanges with which to fix her frizzes," said the assistant editor, "and she only wishes Chicago papers." "Why those?" asked the managing editor. "Because, she says the Chicago papers are full of things that make your hair curl these days."—Philadelphia Record.

Current Events.

President Roosevelt will attend soldiers' reunion at Carbondale, Ill.

Anthracite coal in Chicago going higher and offers of $10 and $11 refused.

Value of gold output for year in United States was $78,868,700 and silver $10,118,400.

National Prison association will hold annual congress in Philadelphia September 13 to 17.

Weekly trade reviews report good revival of business after dullness of vacation period.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., passed through Chicago Friday on way to hunt big game in Dakotas.

Mabini, former leader of Filipino insurgents, announced he would take oath of allegiance.

Hearing before United States court in steel trust suits revealed many secret business secrets.

Missing Elnora, Ind., bank president's shattered suicide theory by writing letter from Chicago.

Explorer Robert E. Peary expected to return to regular duty in the navy upon his return this fall.

Heirs of Mrs. Charles Fair accepted $600,000 and resigned all claims to estate of dead millionaire.

Four hundred separate and distinct earthquakes reported in island of Mindanao since Aug. 25.

Speaker at American Bar association said constitutional amendment was solution of trust problem.

James W. Cameron, millionaire lumberman and banker, of Milwaukee, died suddenly of heart disease.

Four men implicated in scheme to defraud state of Michigan in military supply contracts pleaded guilty.

Bureau of statistics issued a bulletin showing the wonderful advancement of United States in last century.

Gates faction filed more affidavits in Colorado Fuel and Iron fight charging Colorado judge with prejudice.

Toledo, O., man was shot to death by mob at Monroe, Mich., while fleeing from town with whom he had quarreled.

Republican state convention in California, after long fight, indorsed Gen. Pardee as party candidate for governor.

Report of auditor of interior department showed amount paid in pensions for year ending June 30, 1902, was $140,741.

Ada Gray, who made her success on the stage as the heroine in East Lynne, died at New York, and is buried by the Actors' Fund.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific railway, arraigned in Omaha police court on charge brought by workmen.

Colorablan government has forwarded special instructions to govern its representative in the Isthmian canal negotiations.

Thayer McMillan, grandson of the late Michigan senator, assumes the latter's name in order to perpetuate it in the family.

United States Steel Corporation filed amended answer in suit opposing dissolution and reiterated statements already made.

Former Corporal O'Brien, charged with perjury before the senate committee investigating the Philippines, is admitted to $5,000 bail.

German steel mills are preparing to join the world-wide combine planned by Morgan and an agreement on exports is already reached.

Acting President Foulke, of the civil service commission, has issued a communication warning employes against undue activity in politics.

Endowment rank, Knights of Pythias, which was in financial straits a year ago, has paid up vast array of death claims and is now on solid footing.

Eighteenth report of the civil service commission shows many opportunities for good positions by able young men who can pass the examination.

In view of possible currency famine, Secretary Shaw has invited some of the larger banks to prepare to issue additional circulation as precautionary step.

Commander Wainwright appointed to command the cruiser Newark and will be succeeded as superintendent of the Annapolis academy by Capt. W. H. Brownson.

Mrs. Vina Keller, the Keokuk (Ia.) woman who has been fighting new law invoked to deprive her of her child but Infant arrested and herself appointed custodian.

Acting Postmaster General Wynne holds that postal employes may act as delegates to political conventions, but must not serve as chairman of a state or county committee.

German iron, steel and coal industries form combination to pay bounty to members exporting to foreign countries, thus making it possible for them to undersell all competitors.

Democratic congressional campaign committee is short of funds and Chairman Griggs will make a personal appeal to wealthy Democrats of New York for financial assistance.

United States court of appeals at St. Paul refuses writ of habeas corpus in the case of the St. Clair county, Missouri, judges imprisoned for failure to levy tax as ordered by federal court.

Secretary Shaw has issued circulars applying to free entry of personal effects returning from Philippines. Orders afford use discretion, but to relax nothing where evident intention is to smuggle.

Admiral Higginson, in report on naval maneuvers off the New England coast, lays great stress on work of observers, and recommends that all vessels engaged be supplied with a wireless telegraphy outfit.

Concerted movement by railway trainmen throughout the country is planned to procure higher wages, and involves millions of employes. The proposition is to make the demands on all lines in territorial groups. No threats are made, but a general strike would have prompt results.

FOREIGN.

Montagu Holbein fails in an attempt to swim the English channel.

Steamer Fuerst Bismarck, with her shaft broken, signals reassuringly after accident.

Emperor William greeted the visiting American generals at the imperial review in Tempelhof field.

British press published full accounts of reception of Italian king in Germany and discussed triple alliance.

Henry J. Porter, Jr., and Judge Payne enlist the services of Sir Thomas Lipton in the Chicago Olympian games.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Maj. Gen. Young and Maj. Gen. Wood in Berlin as guests of emperor to witness army review.

Portuguese east Africa said to have been purchased by Great Britain with secret agreement to divide with Germany.

Meat prices in Germany continue to rise, good steaks costing 40 cents a pound in Berlin, and beef famine is imminent.

American affairs occupied large portion of British journals during week and President Roosevelt was center of attention.

Southeastern and Chatham railway has ordered turbine steamer capable of crossing the English channel in 47 minutes.

Growing feeling of uneasiness in Ireland over political situation in Chamberlain cabinet. Chamberlain expected to resign.

British war office may abolish departmental coaches, hounds and polo ponies, to compel moderation among young officers.

Developments of week in dual and triple alliances indicated that good working understanding has been reached among the powers.

Order to Minister Wu to remain in Washington was issued at the suggestion of Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, who represented Chinese throne.

Leading merchants and planters of Jamaica and Trinidad, tired of British misrule, head agitation for annexation to United States.

French republic impressed by President Roosevelt's definition of the Monroe doctrine and friendliness toward United States enhanced.

French war office opposed to reduction of military endurance rides as result of fatalities. Decision to extend to 60 miles history of French riders.

W. T. Dekay, of Chicago, who is alleged to be implicated in a hotel swindle in Paris and supposed to be in hiding in London, is wanted by Consul Evans in Paris.

Extraordinary police protection is taken in Berlin during the visit of King Victor Emmanuel. The drive of the monarch through the streets is advanced half an hour ahead of time to prevent disorder.

Mgr. Gubbi is appointed apostolic delegate to the Philippines and will sail on his departure for the islands in order to prevent formation of schismatic branch of Catholic church.

London Saturday Review, commenting on Roosevelt's definition of Monroe doctrine, declared it menace to Canada and South America and hinted of possible war.

Your money back

If you are not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from any body else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense. If the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$16.00** by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

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Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement...$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2371—Merwin Coat.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The illustration shows the latest design for traveling or school wear. Although severe in its outlines it is not only practical but very becoming to a girlish figure. It is extremely easy of construction, being cut in sack shape and the only decoration needed

being machine stitching. The sleeves are two-piece with stylish flare cuffs. Broadcloth, cheviot, satin-faced and box-cloth in shades of tan, dark blue, or black, will make a serviceable garment with lining of plain satin in a harmonious color or in black.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2374—Emery Coat.

Sizes 2 and 4 years. The illustration shows a dainty coat modelled for a tiny boy or girl. It is in sack shape, with bishop sleeves having a deeply pointed cuff. The cape is formed by a shaped seamless yoke to which the full lower part of the cape is gathered. A stanfling collar completes the neck. The yoke and cuffs may be simply stitched or trimmed with silk braid and the full lower part with lace applique. White fabrics are pre-eminent in the making of these little coats of which pique is the most serviceable. In woolen goods cashmere, serge or broadcloth trimmed with Irish lace would

make a very pretty combination. Linings of white wash silk give a dainty touch to the garment.

2368—Latona Jacket.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This jacket can be worn over the most delicate waist without crushing it and will also be found delightfully comfortable for mountain or seashore wear. The shaped belt and peplum give distinction to this mode. The use of the peplum is optional. The sleeve is made from the newest cut in bishop sleeves. Covert cloth, homespun, broadcloth, serge or silk trimmed with fancy gimp, braid frogs and stitching would develop a handsome jacket.

2375—Amanda Waist.

Sizes 32, 34 and 36 inches bust measure and 16 years. This waist is especially designed for slender forms, the full-bloused lower part being outlined at the top by a shaped band. The dainty embroidered

yoke and novel sleeves give distinction to this mode which will develop most suitably in thin fabrics. Nile green peau-de-sole, white liberty silk for the undersleeve, faggoting for the chemisette and cuffs, with bands of silk and black mousseline applique to outline the chemisette would make a charming waist for theater wear.

2381—Collier Frock.

Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. This model may be developed in cotton or woolen goods and may be used for home or school wear. The waist is made over a fitted lining, which is faced to simulate a vest and tiny yoke effect at the back. The sleeve is particularly pretty, the small puff being

mounted over a full bishop sleeve. The skirt is circular and fitted around the top with two darts at the top. It has an inverted box-plait at the back. Red and white Madras, with bertha, etc., of plain red, trimmed with bands of white braid and sleeves and vest of white lawn will make a pretty frock for home or school wear.

1959—Preston Jacket.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

2373—Wilson Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The illustration shows one of the newest suit designs for fall wear. It may be used for traveling or for general wear. The jacket is made without darts, but the back and sides are close-fitting. The neck is finished

with a triple collar which gives the jacket a neat and stylish finish. The skirt is of the newest plaited style and is cut in five gores. Covert cloth, broadcloth, homespun or serge finished with machine stitching would develop a serviceable and handsome suit.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

ANOTHER CARDINAL.

Rome, Aug. 30.—In view of the increase of Catholics in the United States the pope has decided to create another American cardinal in order to re-establish the equilibrium in the sacred college. It has been pointed out to him that whereas Great Britain and Ireland, with six million Catholics, have two representatives, and even Australia, with hardly one million, has a cardinal, thirteen million of American Catholics have only one cardinal, Gibbons. It is considered certain that Archbishop Ireland will get the red hat.

HOT WEATHER NEAR PHOENIX

A Woman Tells a Fellow-Passenger Why She Turned the Hose on Her Feet.

A Phoenix gentleman who recently returned from California, relates an incident that occurred to him which may be of benefit to Phoenix women who cannot go to the coast, but who desire to avoid the effects of the excessive heat as much as possible. The gentleman in question is an extremely modest married man, and it was only an overwhelming curiosity that helped him into the secret about to be imparted.

On the way home, he occupied a seat toward the rear of the coach, and a lady, who also had a ticket for Phoenix, sat opposite him and one seat ahead. He noticed that the further they traveled the more uneasy the lady became. First she tried fanning herself vigorously, but finally gave that up in despair and resorted to her handkerchief, with which she incessantly mopped her face, removing perspiration, paint, complexion and everything euse that was not rooted in the cuticle.

Just before reaching Maricopa, the lady squirmed around a great deal, looked out of the corner of her eyes to see if any one was watching (and there was, but she didn't know it), then pulling off her shoes she removed her stockings, turned them inside out and put them on again.

By this time the modest Phoenix man was mostly eyes, and what wasn't eyes was curiosity. He felt that he had to have an explanation of the woman's conduct, and there was no one who could give it but the woman herself. He approached her, therefore, begged her pardon, and said that he seldom took the liberty of inquiring into other people's business. "However," he continued, "I just witnessed the lightning change act that you performed, and curiosity has prompted me to inquire the reason of it."

The woman blushed a little on discovering that she had been watched, and then said: "You see, I am going through to Phoenix, and it's very hot down there. In fact, it's been getting hotter every mile, and my feet were literally burning up, when I decided that, regardless of conventionality, I would have to turn the hose on them."—Arizona Republican.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

To the Grand Army Encampment in New Hampshire.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 28.—A presidential salute by a battery of the New Hampshire state militia, mingled with the cheers of a great crowd, greeted the president as his train reached here. As many of the men on the reception committee here were personally known to the President the exchange of courtesies was unusually cordial. The President was escorted to a barouche and a drive through the industrial and business sections began at once. The carriage was drawn by four handsome horses. On one of the bridges the two leading horses became unmanageable and they had to be taken out. Another delay occurred when the procession was held up by a passing freight train. At a point opposite Merrimac Common the President's carriage was brought to a stop and the local camp of the Spanish-American war veterans tendered the President a salute, and their commander, Colonel William Sullivan, stepped forward and presented a bouquet of roses. In accepting them the President spoke for ten minutes. He was enthusiastically cheered at the close of his remarks, following which the line of march was taken up for the depot, where the President boarded the special train for The Weirs.

The Weirs, N. H., Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt reached here at 12:03 o'clock. He delivered an address at the G. A. R. encampment. The President said in part:

"Any American who has a proper sense of the relative proportion of things must realize that to the men who fought for the Union in the dark days of the Civil War here is owing a greater debt of gratitude than any others. Great were the deeds you did and vital the need of doing them. Many were the lessons taught the rest of us, both by what you accomplished in the war and by the way in which, when the war was over, you turned to the work of peace with the same spirit which had led you to triumph on the tented field. During the lifetime of our republic each generation has had its alloted task. Statesman and soldier, the map in public life and the man in private life, each has had work to do for the nation. We have moved forward swiftly or have stumbled and halted accordingly as the work as a whole was well or ill done. We have encountered many crisis of importance and from time to time have been brought face to face with great problems, upon the rightful solution of which much of the nation's future welfare depended. But to you alone it was given to face with victorious valor the one crisis in which not merely the nation's well-being, but the nation's life was at stake. To you it was given to solve the one problem which if not solved aright meant death for our people. All of the work of the men who founded this republic would have gone for nothing had you not done your part well.

"It was the statesmanship of Lincoln, the soldiership of Grant and the loyal valor of those who upheld the arms of the one and followed the sword of the other which made permanent the work of Washington, of Marshall, and their compeers. It would have profited little to us or to mankind at large if the experiment of free government by the people and for the people had been founded upon this continent only to go down in bloody wreck on the question of slavery. You saved the union and you freed the slave and thereby freed the slave's master from the worst of all thralldoms. You did us the service of struggling in a cause and for a reward in that war based upon naught that was merely material.

"We pride ourselves, and properly so, upon our great industrial capacity, our great industrial skill. We need such success and such capacity to make broad and stable the foundations of our national well-being. Yet there are things higher than any other possible material triumph. We won in the great trial of the civil war and came through the fiery furnace unscathed. We sprang level to the height of our opportunity instead of sinking into the gulf of ignoble failure, because in the early sixties you and these like you—in the flower of youth and early manhood—had in you the stuff that knows how to prize certain ideals more than material well-being, more than life itself. There was no money reward for what you did. There was hardly one of you who did not during those four years receive far less than he could have earned in safety at home. But you were driven to your work by the lash of your own hearts. You were spurred onward by the lift which only comes to a people of great and generous soul. You felt instintively that there were causes far greater than anything like wealth or bodily well-being. You were willing to wager all for the prize of death in righteous war.

"We are now in a time of abundance, peace and not in time of war. But woe to us if in peace we do not have ideals as lofty as yours and if we do not live up to them as you lived up to yours in the dark days of defeat and in the golden glory of the hour of triumph. Courage and love, the stern determination to do exact justice, the high purpose to struggle for the right, and the common sense to struggle for it in practical fashion, all these qualities we must show now in our civil and business life as you showed when, in the days of your youth and lusty strength, you marched forth, an army with banners and brought back the peace that comes, not to the weakling and the craven, but to those whose proud eyes tell of triumph lasting. Among the greatest benefits of what you did was the fact that you have also left us the right of hearty and loyal comradeship with your gallant opponents, who in fighting for what they conscientiously deemed to be right, fought against the stars in their courses. We are all loyal Americans now; north, south, east and west, all alike, jealous of the nation's honor and welfare, proud of the nation's past and resolute that her future shall stand even higher than her past."

ATTACKS ON PALMA.

Havana, Aug. 29.—President Palma finds himself to-day without the support of a single newspaper controlled by Cubans. The editorials published in the Cuban press are, considered collectively remarkable for their bitterness and outspoken opposition to the chief executive. The only paper which supports the president is the Diario De La Marina, formerly the organ of the Spanish government and at present representing the Spanish colony in Cuba.

One of the principal causes of the opposition to President Palma seems to arise from the fact that he granted the Castanedo concession for the establishment of an electric light plant at Havana. This concession has been a subject of bitter discussion in the house of representatives and some members of the house are demanding Senor Palma's impeachment unless the concession is rescindad. The impeachment matter has been upon the table for the past week. Both houses of congress have become badly disorganized over this question, and the result has been a strong anti-Palma feeling.

The Fress criticises President Palma for interfering in such a trifling matter and especially as it was distinctly a municipal affair. It says that, although the president was elected on an independent ticket and received the indorsements of the Republican and Nationalist parties, he has carried his independence too far and to-day has the support of neither party. It is rumored that certain leading Republicans are urging the president to announce himself a member of the Republican party and are guaranteeing him a majority in the house and senate if he does so. La Discusion advocates such a declaration from the president.

GEORGE HOADLY.

Former Governor of Ohio Passes Away, Aged 76.

Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 27.—George Hoadly, former governor of Ohio and widely known as a corporation lawyer, died at his residence in this city last night, aged 76 years. Together with his family he had been visiting here for a number of weeks. The body will be taken to Cincinnati, his old home, for interment.

The ex-governor had been ill for some length of time. Having visited Watkins several years ago he was impressed with the natural beauty of the place and several weeks ago, becoming much indisposed, concluded that he would again go to Watkins with the hope of regaining some of his lost strength. He grew worse day by day, however, in spite of every attention, and died shortly after five o'clock last evening.

George Hoadly came of old Connecticut stock and of revolutionary ancestry. He was born in New Haven, that state,

GEORGE HOADLY.

July 31, 1826. The family moved to Cleveland, O., in his infancy and George received his early education in the public schools of Cleveland and the Western Reserve University from which he was graduated in 1844. He also graduated from the law department of Harvard University in 1847, being admitted to the Ohio bar the same year. Locating in Cincinnati, he soon became a warm friend and follower of Salmon P. Chase, into whose law firm he was admitted in 1849. In 1851 he was elected a judge of the superior court and was made city solicitor in 1855. In 1858 he again became superior judge. He was twice offered appointment to a vacancy on the supreme bench of the state, once by Governor Chase and later by Gov. Tod, but declined both offers. In 1866 he resigned from the superior bench and established a law firm of his own. He was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1873-4 and ten years later became governor of Ohio, defeating Hon. J. B. Foraker in 1883. During his legal career he was leading or associate counsel in cases of national interest. He was one of the counsel that successfully opposed the project of compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools. He was leading counsel for the assignee and creditors in the famous Archbishop Purcell case and was associated with Judge Jere Black representing the interests of Samuel J. Tilden before the electoral commission in 1877.

STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

New York, Aug. 28.—In broad daylight and bright sunshine, a serious collision occurred in New York harbor yesterday afternoon between an incoming passenger liner and an outbound freight steamer.

The steamship Liguria, of the Italian Royal Mail Steamship company, with over 1,100 persons on board, was run down in the Narrows by the British steamer Peconic, of the Mediterranean and New York Steamship company, bound out for ports in the Mediterranean. A succession of whistle blasts, just how blown could not be learned, was followed by a tremendous crash and the Peconic's bow smashed into the hull of the Liguria just forward of the foremast. The Italian liner's hull was cut to the water's edge and water poured into the aperture. The Peconic as she drifted away scraped the white hull of the Liguria and carried away the companion ladder. The bow of the Peconic on the port side was stove in and the stem turned to starboard.

On board the liner all was confusion for a few minutes, but Captain Montano restored order promptly and forced the steerage passengers over to the starboard side in order to bring the hole cut by the Peconic above the water. This effort was so successful that very little water entered the liner.

The pilot who brought the Liguria into port, Frank Kramer, was little disposed to talk, but said that the fault was all with the Peconic. He said the Liguria was coming along slowly towards the Narrows. The Peconic and the British steamer Antilla, bound out for Nassau, were steaming to sea a short distance apart when the Peconic blew two whistles and then changed the signals. The Liguria sheered to starboard and then back at full speed. The impact came with terrific force, the sound being heard on the shore.

The Peconic was so damaged that she returned for repairs. The Liguria, after the inspection of passengers at quarantine, proceeded to her dock.

On board the Italian liner were 21 saloon, 29 second cabin and 965 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers was Father Rodriguez, general of the Augustians. He was met at quarantine by Father Murphy, of the Augustinian monastery at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. He will proceed directly to Washington.

There were no casualties on board the Liguria nor on the Peconic. The latter vessel was in charge of Pilot Charles Thompson and was deeply laden.

PARDEE NOMINATED.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 27.—The Republican convention adopted a platform yesterday afternoon.

It was quickly noted by the followers of Governor Gage that the platform failed to endorse the state administration, and a warm debate followed. The matter was finally compromised by the adoption of a resolution endorsing all the state officials.

Five candidates for governor were placed in nomination: Henry T. Gage, the present incumbent; E. B. Edson, the present railroad commissioner; George O. Pardee, of Alameda; Thomas Flint, Jr., of San Benito, and J. O. Hayes, of San Jose.

Three ballots were taken without result, the last one standing: Gage, 332½; Flint, 279; Pardee, 121½; Hayes, 57; Edson, 39. The convention then adjourned to this morning.

Balloting for governor was resumed this morning. The fourth ballot resulted: Gage, 330½; Flint, 274; Pardee, 137½; Hayes, 57; Edson, 23.

The Gage men, finding that they could not nominate their man, threw their strength to George C. Pardee, of Oakland. The last ballot stood: Gage, 13; Pardee, 515; Flint, 240½; Hayes, 47; Edson, 12. Necessary to a choice 416.

Chamberlain banking house, of Tecumseh, Neb., is closed, owing depositors $100,000 and with no cash on hand. Cashier has been absent some time.

GOBIN'S ORDER

To Shoot to Kill If the Soldiers Are Molested.

Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 30.—Strike leaders went from door to door in the Panther Creek valley last night spreading the news of General Gobin's stern warning and his instruction to the men to shoot and shoot to kill if molested in any manner. That the words of the commanding officer have had at least a temporary effect was shown this morning when the troops escorted several hundred non-union men to work without being molested in any way. Companies E and F went out at daybreak with their guns loaded and their best marksmen on the flank. When the soldiers passed the crowds of strikers on the street deliberately turned their backs to them. However, there was no hooting or jeering.

Supplementing his order of last night, General Gobin has directed Major Gearhart, in command of the troops here, to arrest all women and girls who insult troops in any way. The opinion seems to prevail among the officers and citizens that the lull in the rioting will last but a short time. The fact that more men went to work to-day than yesterday is not calculated to improve the temper of the strikers.

More Men Report for Work.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 30.—General Gobin's report from Major Gearhart, this morning, was to the effect that everything was quiet in the Panther Creek region. More men reported for work there, he says, than on any previous morning and none was molested by the strikers. In Shenandoah and vicinity everything continues quiet. It is generally expected here that an attempt will be made to operate the St. Nicholas mine on Monday or Tuesday, as preparations for works of some sort are going on.

Appeal to the President.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Public Alliance, of this city, which has been endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the coal strike in the interests of the business men of the anthracite region, has sent an appeal to President Roosevelt, asking him to attempt a settlement of the strike, and strongly denouncing Morgan.

MORO SULTAN SHOT

As He Was Endeavoring to Escape From the Americans.

Manila, Sept. 1.—The Sultan of Isinidayan, who was held as a hostage by the American forces at Camp Vickers, Island of Mindanao, attempted to escape from his guards last Thursday and was shot and killed by a sentry. The sultan had been arrested after the recent murders of American soldiers in Minanao, and was being held pending the surrender of the murderers.

WHY CHOLERA RAGES.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Officers of the army medical corps in Washington attribute the spread and tenacity of the cholera epidemic in the Philippines in great part to the almost complete negligence of the Filipino civil authorities at a great number of inland towns who were expected to keep up the excellent sanitary work performed by the army medical officers in the islands after the withdrawal of the American garrisons. It is said here that the Filipino administrators are entirely out of sympathy with the work of sanitation carried on so well by the army officials.

Tough Conditions in Philippines.

Manila, Sept. 1.—As a result of the war, rinderpest among the cattle and the epidemic of cholera, agriculture is at present seriously depressed throughout the Philippine islands. Governor Taft estimates the area under cultivation this year at half that of an ordinary year. Many districts are badly impoverished.

MINDANAO SHAKEN.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The war department has received a cablegram from Gen. Chaffee, at Manila, reporting the occurrence of a series of earthquakes on the island of Mindanao. Twenty persons were killed by falling walls, the victims all being Moros. The Americans in the vicinity escaped and the dispatch says there were no reports that any of the soldiers occupying that portion of the island affected sustained any injuries. The upheaval occurred in the country adjacent to the Lake of Lanao, in the Moro section of the island, near Camp Vickers, which is now the headquarters of the American forces stationed in Mindanao. Gen. Chaffee's cablegram says the mountains and rivers and other streams were considerably disturbed and much damage was done. The extent of the damage, however, was not reported. It is presumed here that the seismic shocks occurred about five days ago, though the date is not mentioned in the dispatch. This is the first serious earthquake reported from that country during American occupation of the Philippines. The most important previous seismic disturbance in Mindanao was the one that partly destroyed Palak, Kota-Batu and the village on the banks of the river Mindanao, in 1872. This phenomenon closely followed the eruption of the volcano Makaturin.

Gen. Chaffee also cabled that the military situation in that section remains quiet and unchanged. No attacks have been made on the American forces at Camp Vickers since the last report, which was cabled eight days ago.

Liners St. Paul and Etruria raced from Southampton to New York, the St. Paul winning by margin of fifteen minutes.

King Edward's visit to Isle of Man and other northern points set at rest all gossip of his failing health.

PREACHER'S CHILDREN

Same As Others.

The wife of a prominent divine tried the food cure with her little daughter. She says: "I feel sure that our experience with Grape-Nuts food would be useful to many mothers. Our little daughter, eight years old, was subject to bowel trouble which we did not then understand and which the doctor's prescriptions failed to cure.

We had been using different cereals for breakfast, and finally, becoming discouraged, I said, 'I will try an experiment. I will discard all other cereals and use only Grape-Nuts for breakfast.' The three children all like it better than anything else and are so fond of it that I hardly let them have all they want. In a short time I could see an improvement in the bowel trouble.

We began using Grape-Nuts five months ago and now not only has the bowel trouble disappeared but the child has grown so plump and well—in fact was never so fleshly before—that all our friends notice and remark about it. We think we have an ideal breakfast which consists of whole wheat bread with butter, Postum Cereal Coffee and Grape-Nuts. This is all we care for and I think it would be hard to find many families so invariably health as is ours." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

What Is Your Name?

$100 In Gold

Offered for the best name for this New Toilet Combination. A cake of Elegant Toilet Soap in which is inserted

A Panel of Pumice Soap

Everybody welcome to compete—only these simple requirements necessary: send 25 cents to the manufacturers and get a cake of this preparation which you need to see and read full description sent with it. Then send the name you have decided on with the wrapper (a wrapper must be sent with each name). Competition closes Oct. 1, 1902. Agents wanted. Address the manufacturers.

WILLARD CHEMICAL CO., 6 MERRIMAC STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BOND-BLAINE TREATY

Newfoundland Premier Has Full Power in the Matter.

London, Aug. 28.—Sir Robert Bond, premier and colonial secretary of Newfoundland, has sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the Allan line steamer Pretorian. He is on his way to Washington with full power from the imperial

SIR ROBERT BOND.

government to reopen the negotiations through the British charge d'affaires for the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention.

The Bond-Blaine convention was a special agreement entered into ten years ago between James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, and the premier of Newfoundland.

The convention, on the part of Newfoundland, granted to United States fishermen considerable privileges in regard to purchasing bait and largely reduced the duties on a considerable class of American imports into this island. The United States, on their side, opened their markets to Newfoundland fish and by products and confirmed the privileges of transportation of fresh fish in bond to the United States markets.

The Newfoundland premier has declared himself in favor of free trade with the United States as against the union of the colony with the dominion of Canada. His success in obtaining imperial sanction for his present American visit is the culmination of twelve years' persistent effort, and only this week was he able to convince the government of the injustice done to Newfoundland by the nonratification of the convention and secure its consent to the resumption of the reciprocity negotiations.

The premier will lose no time in getting to work and the British charge d'affaires will communicate with the state department shortly after his arrival in America.

THE FAIR WILLS.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—Although the heirs of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair have reached an agreement it will be six months or a year before all the legal arrangements can be perfected. The wills left by Mr. and Mrs. Fair will be filed in the near future for probate. Then executors will have to be appointed and there are a number of minor heirs whose interests will have to be looked after. There will be no contest, however, over the estate as the Fair children, Mrs. Anna H. Nelson, Abram Nelson, Charles Smith and the other heirs desire to avoid litigation.

All the terms of the adjustment will not be made public but the attorneys state that the relatives of Mrs. Fair will receive the full value of her estate, which has been estimated at $3,000,000. None of those interested will admit that they are to be given a lump sum in cash. The document by which the Nelsons relinquish all claims on the estate of Charles L. Fair is in the form of a quit claim, the consideration for which is stated to be $10,000 in gold coin. By it Mrs. Nelson and her two sons convey to Mrs. Oelrich and Mrs. Vanderbilt all their rights in 99 different pieces of Fair real estate.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 28.—The epidemic of cholera is reaching alarming proportions on the other side of the Pacific, the outbreak extending further and having more victims than ever before reported. It extends from the Island of Java to Japan, and almost every city on the coast, and many from the interior are affected. The disease, too, is being contracted by Europeans as well as natives. In Hong Kong from the first outbreak to August 6, there has been 525 cases, six of them being European, and 511 deaths, of whom four were Europeans. In Tien Tsin the last report placed the number of cases for the year at 1,569, and 594 deaths within the city walls, and 1,051 cases and 593 deaths outside the city walls. In other places in China the proportion of cases and deaths is just as great. A dispatch says hundreds have died in Java. A writer from Kuelin Kwansi province says:

"I write from a city stricken with a violent epidemic of cholera. People are dying by hundreds daily. Outside the city over 1,000 have died. Whole families are reported to have died. In Japan the disease is working fearful havoc."

SMITH'S ESCAPE.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—On the British steamship Colombia, Jackson Smith, an American resident of Guayaquil, Ecuador, who had made himself persona non grata with the Ecuadorian authorities, was enabled to escape from Guayaquil. Smith was taken to Panama, whence he proceeded to New York.

Smith was a sub-contractor on the railroad to connect Guayaquil with Quito, the capital, up in the Andes. He is said to have accused a prominent citizen with drunkeness, was arrested for libel and was fined $500. Smith refused to pay the fine and having been placed in jail, United States Consul Leon demanded his release. When the case was reported to Washington the cruiser Philadelphia was sent to Guayaquil, but the consul was relieved.

When the Colombia reached Guayaquil on the way up the coast a small boat containing Smith and a friend met the steamboat just before the dawn and the men were allowed to climb aboard the Colombia for the purpose of taking Smith ashore, but he had hidden in a safe place and was not apprehended.

Porto Rico and Algeria given benefit of reciprocity under treaty of 1898.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, keeps the scalp free from dandruff, and gives the hair a luxuriant soft and lasting appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate of silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but restores, by means of roots, herbs, barks and flowers, the natural color to the hair. IT IS NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and scalp preparation. ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant growth of hair in a few weeks. Try it and bring back the color. Originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the hair in a single package of DUBY'S OZARK HERBS than in a bottle of any other preparation. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

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DIAMOND JEWELRY CO. 225 Dearborn St. Chicago Ill.

RETIRED Merchant, middle age, worth $40,000, wishes at once pour but faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 48 Omaha Building, Chicago.

YOUNG LADY with immense fortune in cash and property, desires reliable, worthy husband. S. C. C., 150 Avers Ave., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE widow, aged 30, worth $5,000, wants able, honest husband. Add. PACIFIC, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HANDSOME, intelligent American lady worth $50,000 will marry good man; object, to help him financially. Add. Belle, 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Doll. Mrs. H. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS!

Will pay good price for Land Warrants; also Soldiers' Additional Homestead Claims. Write full particulars for big offer. Mention this paper. H. P. Kelley, Baird Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I AM A YOUNG WIDOW

My husband died three years ago and left me a little home, free of debt, and $10,000 in cash. Also the property amounting to over $20,000. I want to marry a kind, honest gentleman who will love me and be true to me. Address MARY MARTIN, 101 Michigan Street, CHICAGO.

$3 a Day Sure

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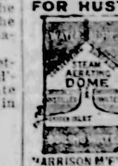

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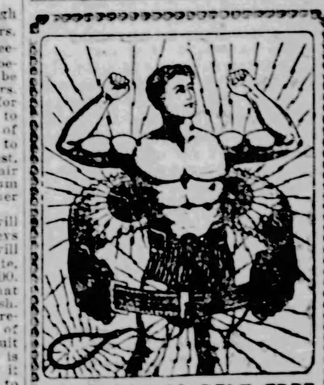

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TAXING THE NATIVES.

London, Sept. 1.—Lord Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, has just issued at Pretoria, a new ordinance in regard to the taxation of natives, under which every male adult and every married native woman must pay, after September 1, an annual capitation tax of $10. This is, roughly speaking, double the amount of the capitation tax collected under the Boer regime, and it will doubtless lead to much murmuring.

The papers this morning publish editorial article strongly urging the government to refuse further to negotiate with the Boer generals, or at least to decline to grant them any further concessions.

It is understood that Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, is coming to London to confer with the generals.

Royal Wedding in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The betrothal ceremony of Prince Nicholas, of Greece and the Grand Duchess Helen occurred yesterday afternoon at the great palace at Tsarskoie Solo. The marriage service was held afterwards in the palace church, the metropolitan of St. Petersburg officiating.

Labor Man Elected in Dublin.

Dublin, Sept. 1.—Alderman Patrick Dowd, the labor candidate, was to-day elected lord mayor of Dublin. Timothy Harrington, the retiring lord mayor, was a candidate for a third term, but was defeated.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The wider your understanding and the greater your charity, the more patiently you will live and let live.

Thursday.

By living clean and pure lives we unconsciously reform others without any apparent effort. That is true reform.

Friday.

No lot in life is small enough to stunt a soul. Lowly circumstances are no bar to high thoughts.

Saturday.

There are unlimited fields before us; we are simply to choose our own ground, for desire is a creative force and will lead to achievement.

Sunday.

When inclined to be fearful, think of faith and patience; faith that you are one with God and are a child of the Blessed All-Father; patience to wait for goodness without fear or doubt.

Monday.

Have faith, patience, hope, courage, and build yourself pure and strong so that fear ceases entirely.

Tuesday.

No matter how high we may soar with our ideals, we must bring them into this practical work-a-day life and use them, or they are only bubbles that disperse.

CHARITY WITHOUT INSPIRATION

Emily S. Bouton.

"To each child that's born
Belongs as much of all our human good
As he can take and use to make him strong."

Miss Jane Addams, in her new book entitled Democracy and Social Ethics, gives the other side of the apparent ingratitude of the poor for favors received from those who are better off and who are doing them in the name of charity. This insensibility to kind efforts has been a great stumbling block in the way of workers who enter into the relief duties with enthusiasm and find themselves met with suspicion and coldness, and their most earnest attempts to add to the pleasure and comfort of the recipients of their kindness, regarded with doubt and dislike, even when accepted.

Miss Addams, meeting this condition so often in the course of her work, set herself to studying the wherefore of its existence. She entered into the lives of the people and looked from within outward. She saw that their generosity to each other is unstinted; that however unfortunate a family might be, there was always readiness to divide with others more unfortunate, and that they neither calculated nor measured their giving.

Considering this, she understood why systematic charity-giving brings no warmth of gratitude to their hearts. "When they see the delay and caution with which relief is given," writes Miss Addams, "it does not appear to them a conscientious scruple, but as the cold and calculating action of a selfish man. It is not the aid they are accustomed to receive from their neighbors, and they do not understand why the impulse which drives people to be 'good to the poor' should be so severely supervised. They feel, remotely, that the charity visitor is moved by motives that are alien and unreal. They may be superior motives, but they are different, and they are 'agin nature.' They cannot comprehend why a person whose intellectual perceptions are stronger than his natural impulses, should go into charity work at all. * * * In moments of indignation the poor have been known to say: 'What do you want anyway? If you have nothing to give us, why not let us alone and stop your questionings and investigations.' 'They investigated me for three weeks and in the end gave me nothing but a black character,' a little woman has been heard to assert. * * * The neighborhood understands the selfish rich people who stay in their own part of the town, where all their associates have shoes and things. Such people don't bother themselves about the poor * * * but this lady visitor, who pretends to be good to the poor, and certainly does talk as if she were kind-hearted, what does she come for, if she does not intend to give them things which are so plainly needed."

This view, primitive as it may seem yet looked at from the point where they stand, is perfectly natural. Bringing the matter home, and there is not one of us, who, if overtaken by the misfortune which means poverty and suffering, would not resent "being investigated." Difference in degree of culture does not produce or cause to disapear this sensitiveness to what appears like idle curiosity. And even when the reasons for the "investigation" are explained it does not diminish its offense-giving qualities.

Miss Addams is surely in the right when she gives her readers to understand that systematic charity bestowed through agents is demoralizing to the recipients. It is so, because it is something received with a business face upon it, that they have not earned, but upon which they must place dependence. They miss the spontaneity of their neighbor's kindness and only see the cold portioning out to them of substance, because they have become burdens upon society which thus seeks to discharge its responsibilities.

It is not strange that under these conditions gratitude is unfelt, and if expressed is a mere mockery of words. Nor is it singular that deception creeps in when to deceive means a larger amount of what seems an inexhaustible supply delivered to them by an agent. It is an entirely different thing from the giving which means self-denial to the giver, as when a fellow worker or neighbor divides to-day what he may himself be obliged to go without to-morrow.

If all this be true, are we to consider organized charity a failure? I should far from making that assertion. It is greatly better in its results, as a rule, than the indiscriminate almsgiving which only ends in pauperizing. Often the tactful agent will win confidence, and finally be the means of lifting those who need help out of the condition of discouragement and, perhaps, despair, into an atmosphere of hope and courage.

The many failures to do real and permanent good by charity, however, only goes to show that we are far and away from the ideal condition in which it is realized that society is a unit, and that the sorrows, the misfortunes, or the degradation of a single individual is, in its finality, the sorrow, the misfortune and the degradation of all. There must be a better way to solve the problem of the submerged than this of temporary lifting and propping, and it lies in equalizing the opportunities of human beings to reach their highest individual possibilities. This begins with the right education of the children—of all the children, without exception—and happily we are coming, year by year, to a clearer understanding of what that means. It is vitally important that the boys and girls of to-day, who are to be the men and women of to-morrow, shall be taught the real interdependence of life.

"Why? That these new ones may not be compelled,
Each for himself, to do our work again—
But reach their manhood even with to-day,
And gain to-morrow sooner. To go on—
To start from where we are and go ahead—
That is true progress, true humanity!"

The Cozy Corner.

Approves of "Jeffry."

Dear Friends of the Cozy Corner:—I ask permission to enter your most interesting circle long enough to express the pleasure I have in reading your letters from week to week.

I would at this time like to speak especially of the letter sent by "Jeffry." It is very seldom that we hear of a man or woman who reaches such an age as he has and still retain their mental faculties. He seems so happy, so uncomplaining, so free from all worry and anxiety, and so given to look always on the bright side of life that I am sure that he has a very contented and generous disposition which we will do well to emulate.

I enjoyed the little love story in the first of his letter. The world always loves a lover and most of our great men have been true lovers, and what more beautiful picture could we have than that of the manly little boy paying attention to his little girl friends and showing his love by helping them build their playhouses? Further on is betrayed a noble character which refused to trifle with the affections of a girl when he was convinced that he had no serious love for her.

Still more did I admire the loyal affection for his chosen companion, a love that has remained unchanged through all the trials and vicissitudes of a long life; it was this ardent devotion, together with the other noble characteristics that won for him such a beloved companion who has helped to make his life and home happy, for no life can be complete or successful where love does not enter in and rule it. It needs love to stimulate and bring out the best that is in us; love is the sweetener of the bitterest trials, the touch of inspiration and the keystone of the home-happiness.

We can see the fruitage of these qualities in this home; not one of the large family of children that came to those good folks uses tobacco or liquor, or degrade themselves by profane language. Such a condition of affairs is not a mere happening, a chance arrangement of things, but the direct and necessary result of the blending of two congenial natures, both inspired by the same thought—that of always doing what was right; neither one undoing the work of any subject, but both in harmony in all things.

I enjoyed the little sparkle of fun at the close of the letter, and as I live in Pennsylvania, not far from the Ohio line, I wondered if I had ever been unconsciously amusing him by anything I may have done; at any rate, I am not like the widow of whom he spoke, for I would never tender my cheek for open-air kisses.

I am glad that "Jeffry" approves of the M. G. R., and think such words as he gave us should incite each one of us to do the best we can whenever we write.—An M. G. R. Girl.

She Wishes to Know.

Dear Editor of the Cozy Corner:—Can you satsify my curiosity as to what are "leglettes?" I have at last learned what is meant by "pajamas" and "kimonas," and now I read in a fashionable magazine that "leglettes" are worn by very stout ladies. As no description of the article or articles was given, nor any reason why they are especially worn by very stout ladies, I come to you, the source of all our information, to be informed.—Curiosity.

"Leglettes" are short petticoats made very full and adjusted like a garter. This is to accommodate the new serpentine style of gowns which must fit very closely and smoothly from the waist to the knee and flare at the bottom. To make this garment requires two and one-fourth yards of silk, with three and a-half yards of white lace edging, six inches deep, and the same amount of black lace edging an inch narrower, which is put on over the white. The top of these lace ruffles is finished with a ruching of ribbon.

The body of the garment is cut in bias sections, of even length all round, and finished with a hem, in which is run an elastic. These leglettes give the effect of a petticoat when the dress is lifted from the ground and serve to properly distend the gown, while perfect freedom is allowed the limbs.

Other Information.

"Eleanore:"—The fact that you are in deep mourning need not prevent you from resuming your place in the church choir. It is better that you should have some interest and occupation at such a time and it would be simply selfishness for you to give up the duties you have engaged to perform, because a personal grief has come into your life.

"Minnie" asks when and how is after-dinner coffee served? At a formal dinner it is served in the parlor, when the guests have returned to that room after dinner. Small cups are used, and a sugar bowl and cream jug should be on each tray so the guests may prepare their coffee to suit their taste; a spoon is placed in each saucer. Nothing else is served with the coffee. If preferred, and, indeed, often it closes the dinner at the table, when everything else is removed.

Henry H. Lawton asks that some subscriber send a recipe for the old-fashioned plantation hoe cake, such as was made in the South during the days of slavery.

Will someone send a recipe for making corn salad and oblige?—Mrs. Charles Parker.

Mrs. Zook would be greatly obliged for a tried recipe for canning green peas; she would like is as soon as possible.

George H. McGrath, of Wisconsin, sends the following in answer to a request published in this column some time ago:

"To make blackberry wine, measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water and let them stand for 24 hours, stirring them occasionally. Then strain off the liquor into a cask and for each gallon add two pounds of granulated sugar. Cork tightly and let it stand until about the first of November and your wine is ready to use without further straining or working. I have made six gallons of wine from twenty quarts of berries."

THE BLADE COOK.

Ice Cream, Hot and Cold.

"A friend from the rural district" writes that she has heard of baked ice cream, and asks if it is really cream, or something that is called by that name.

It is really cream, and when baked is called

Baked Alaska.

It is prepared by making a meringue of the whites of six eggs, grated rind of half a lemon, six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Cover a board with white paper, on it place a thin sheet of sponge cake, and upon that a block of ice cream frozen very hard, allowing the cake to extend half an inch beyond the cream. Cover the ice with the meringue, place on the shelf of a hot oven and let it brown quickly; slip from the paper to the ice cream platter and serve at once.

Another novel dish is—

Ice Cream Croquettes.

Shape very firmly frozen cream into croquettes with a knife or with a croquette mold. Cover each one with the beaten white of egg, then dip it in a bowl of macaroon crumbs. These croquettes can be served at once or fried, by dipping them into smoking hot fat and letting them remain for twenty seconds, then drain and serve with

Hot Chocolate Sauce.

Mix one level tablespoonful of arrowroot till smooth, in a little cold water, and four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and one cupful of boiling water and cook till the chocolate is all dissolved, then add one-half cupful of sugar and one cupful of milk stirring it as you add each ingredient and cook until the raw taste of the arrowroot is gone. Serve by pouring a spoonful over each croquette.

Sponge Cake.

To use with Baked Alaska make a sponge coke thus:

Beat the yolks of three eggs till thick and creamy, add one-half cupful sugar—still beating, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff, one-half cupful of pastry flour through which one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt has been three times sifted. Pour in a flat tin and bake for twenty-five minutes in an oven hot enough to turn a piece of white paper a light brown in five minutes. When done it will shrink a little from the side of the pan. Remove from the pan at once and place on a cake rack to cool.

The above recipes were taken from What To Eat for August.

Readjustment Necessary.

The thing that remains to be done, the only thing that can bring a new and better contentment to women, is to fit the business world for them. It must be readjusted and reorganized until it meets their needs equally with man's and both can labor in it with comfort. This is the work of the immediate future—a great and important, but by no means an impossible task.

Scientists tell us that egoism, the root of self-interest, is the first principle of the nature of man, in whom self-preservation is the strongest instinct; but that from the mother-love of woman springs altruism, for to her there are others dearer than herself. They tell us also that it is this mother-love which has gradually transformed savagery into civilization.

The need of the hour is that woman's influence shall change the strife of our too-masculine business competition into a human co-operation, in which, mingled with all work, will be the thought of others. This change has already commenced; and every woman who enters the business world, and every day that women are in it, brings nearer the day when business shall be rationally and humanely organized for the benefit of all.

Meanwhile discontent will continue to grow among women, and will not be quieted. And through this discontent, born of their discomfort, women are becoming a mighty force for progress.—The Pilgrim.

WORK FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

There are so many things to be done in preparation for the commencement of school, and before the cold weather sets in, that the housewife is often puzzled as to where to commence, each thing seeming to need immediate attention.

A good idea, suggested by one of The Blade correspondents, is this: Make a list of the things that must be done, adding to it day by day as other things are suggested; when you can think of nothing more, revise the list, placing those things first that are of the most importance—you can decide this better when you see all of your work written down.

Divide the work into portions for each day, not giving yourself so much that you will not have a little spare time for the unexpected duties that will come, then persist in doing each day the full amount of work you have calculated, marking from the list each finished task. Do not allow yourself to leave the task of one day to be added to that of another and you will be surprised to see how rapidly the list will be marked out.

In this as in any work, it is wiser for a woman to set some time for finishing her day's undertaking and stop at that time even though she thinks "a few minutes more" will not hurt her.

Supposing she says she will do nothing after four o'clock until it is time to begin her preparations for supper—this is intended for those who do their own work. She will then have a full hour, at the least, for rest and can accomplish more in the long run, and with much less fatigue that if she continued straight through till bedtime. Of course, there will be exceptions made to this rule, but a little determination and perseverence will adjust affairs much better than one would think until the plan has been tried.

Even moving and housecleaning are robbed of half their terrors by systematic arrangement. Closets, boxes and bureau drawers can be first put in order. Then take a day for pulling tacks from carpets, another for doing up your curtains and the lace and muslin covers for dresser, wash stands, and sideboards. Have these with the doilies, etc., all fresh and clean to use in the new, or the cleaned, house.

A day given to the care of pictures will be well spent. Dust and dirt will gather on glass and frame—even under the glass—and this should be removed, the worn places in the cords repaired and the frames brightened with a bit of gold paint, or a good rubbing with furniture polish or oil. Small pictures and engravings that you wish to keep, can be framed in parse partout and thus be preserved from injury and made an addition to your rooms.

No matter, if by following this rule, your rooms may look bare for a few days, without the accustomed ornaments, it will make your labor at the finish enough easier to pay for the temporary inconvenience.

Now, too, is a good time to look over your supply of bed and table linen and prepare it for the winter. Sheets that are worn in the center can be torn through the middle, the selvedge edges sewn together and the raw edges hemmed. A sheet so mended will last almost as long as a new one. Pillow slips can be ripped open across the ends and folded so that the side seams will be in the middle of the slip; the ends are again sewn and the best part of the cloth will be where the greatest wear will come.

Table cloths can be darned on a sewing machine, by using very fine thread and the shortest possible stitch and sewing up and down over a thin place, always going several stitches beyond the edge of the place to be repaired. Or, they can be darned with threads drawn from an old cloth, with such dainty stitches as will make the "darn" absolutely ornamental.

A little attention to weak places in napkins will extend the period of their usefulness.

See to it that your summer gowns and underwear are all perfectly mended when you put them away; it will be a great comfort to find them ready to wear when the first hot days of spring and summer come.

Many housekeepers put away thin dresses, rough dry, thinking they do not look or wear as well when laid aside with the starch in them. If you happen to have a box-couch, or any box long enough to lay a dress with little or no folding, it will be just as well to iron it; it is then ready to wear if occasion requires even in winter, and in furnace heated houses, shirt waists and thin gowns are frequently worn for house dresses all winter. It is the folding of starched clothes and allowing them to lie for weeks, that hurts them, not the starching and ironing.

If you neglected, when you put them away last spring, to mend the worn, or torn, places in your winter bedding, or if the moths have found your blankets, now is a good time to repair all damages before the cold nights make it necessary to use them.

Dresses, coats, etc., should be taken from their wrappings and, after any necessary renovating, be hung where the wrinkles can be straightened out, and the smell of mothballs and other preservatives banished before you wish to wear the garment.

It may seem as if this was too early for this work, but for those who have much to do and little help, it is much better to begin in good time than to be so hurried later in the year.

September Birthdays.

Sept. 2, 1726—John Howard, an English philanthropist.

Sept. 4, 1824—Phoebe Cary, American poetess.

Sept. 14, 1769—Alexander von Humboldt, German naturalist.

Sept. 15, 1789—James Fennimore Cooper, American novelist.

Sept. 27, 1792—Samuel Adams, American patriot and orator.

IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER.

That one should keep a carpet broom, and on no account should it be used for any other purpose.

That refrigerators should be thoroughly cleaned once a week, everything removed, shelves and racks washed in warm soda water, wiped dry and sunned if possible, doors left open until all is dry inside, hot soda poured down the outlet pipe to take off any slime that may have gathered, the receiving pan washed out. Vinegar and water will take off stains. Never set any food in the refrigerator until entirely cold.

That stone jars for bread and cake boxes should be scalded twice a week in summer weather, sunning, if possible, to keep mold from gathering.

That rice, tapioca, pearl barley, macaroni and many other things that do not show much dirt on the surface need washing all the same.

That alum is excellent for the gums and teeth.

That a full meal should never be eaten when bodily exhausted.

That a few drops of camphor put into the water when bathing the face will prevent the skin from shining.

That a hot bath, if taken frequently, will keep the skin in an excellent condition, and is also an unfailing cure for weariness.

That a foul breath may be sweetened by a simple mouth-wash of crystal permanganate of potash, in a tumblerful of water.

That hiccoughs may be cured by pulling the tongue several times a minute, keeping it outside the mouth, and then letting it slip back again.

That housework, sweeping, dusting and the other innumerable duties necessary to keep things in order about a house, are beneficial to the general health as well as excellent for the complexion.

A Desirable Correspondent.

A desirable correspondent is one who not only dates her letters, but writes upon it the day of the week, so as to give an intelligent idea of what she means by "to-morrow."

One who discriminates in the matter of ink, not choosing that which is as pale as skim milk, nor the very black, nor the very purple, writing with it on extremely thin paper so that when you hold the sheet to the light you cannot read it.

One who does not go into ecstacies about the weather, the height and depth of the thermometer, or the mental or physical condition of her own sweet self.

One who answers the questions asked by you in your last letter, concluding that unless you wanted to know, you would not have written them.

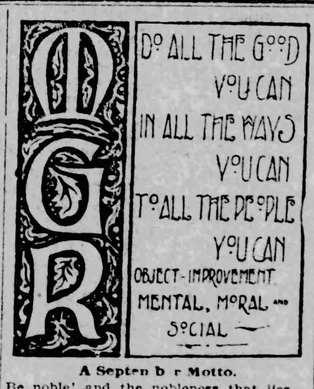
One who fastens the envelope securely, for she knows nothing is so annoying as to receive a half-opened letter.

One who does not gush to a stranger, thinks it is worth while being patient to her friends, and who never lets business letters wait.

One who writes Mr. before a man's name in preference to "Esquire" after it.

One who spells your name correctly. You would suppose that your friend's would know this, but very often they do not trouble themselves about it.

One who uses quiet paper, a good pen, a clear ink, and sits down to the pleasant task determined to express herself clearly and intelligently, putting "the dotter on the i," the crossing to the t, the curling tails to her y, so that they do not look like q, and says what is necessary and no more, saying it in the best way.—The Housewife.



A Septen b r Motto.

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own;
Then will thou see it gleam in many eyes,
Then will pure light around thy path be shed,
And thou will nevermore be sad and lone.
—Lowell.

Many new members are introduced today, and this is the way they ask for admission:

Dear M. G. R.'s, I come humbly knocking at your door, seeking admission to your happy circle. I have been listening "just outside" for a long time and have enjoyed every one of the letters. I hope "A. Lee" will come again as she is from W. Va. The poem, "Kaela," sent is very good, and Brother Jonathan's idea of describing the country about our homes will, if followed, give us some entertaining and useful information. If I am accepted as a member, I will tell you something of the country in the "oil belt" where I live.—"True Blue," W. Va.

May I come in? I have enjoyed your delightful letters for a long time and thought I would write and tell you so, but until now I haven't seemed to have anything to write that might interest you.

I live on the western plains of South Dakota and there are many Indians about. A few days ago two of these people came to our house to have my father, who is county judge, marry them.

They had both attended school and spoke good English. The groom was perfectly composed though the bride seemed very much confused. When all else was ready it was discovered that they had forgotten to procure a license, and the young man, whose name was Daniel, was obliged to go to a town forty miles distant to obtain one. The bride remained with us until his return two days later, when they were married in due form and went on their way rejoicing.—Western Brunette.

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s, I have become much interested in your society and would like very much to become one of your number. To this end I send this application, hoping I may find a welcome from you, and a place in your society.

I believe in the objects for which you are striving and will heartily support you in your efforts to do all the good we can, and to make the M. G. R. a continued sucess.—"Pansy," Ind.

Here is a verbatim copy of a letter received, which the Chaperone submits for your correction, only adding that it is written with a very hard lead-pencil: "I am a little school-girl of Southwestern Kentucky and I love my books very much, but take time to read the dear old blade; I long for the blade to come because I like to read the Merry-Go-Rounds; I am only 14 yr old and never tried to write a leter to a paper before; I would be a shame to sign my real name if my letter should fall in the waste basket, but if I am admitted to the M. G. R. please know me as "Mammas Baby."

Miss Prudence will remind the writer of the above letter that the age limit for membership in the M. G. R. has been fixed at 16 years. Until this "Mamma's Baby" reaches that age she might continue her studies and then write again. Meanwhile she should remember that she should never—for several reasons—write anything to which she would be ashamed to sign her name—one reason being that without the name, nothing she may write will be accepted by any paper, unless, as in the present instance, it is given as an object lesson for other little girls who may be careless about their writing.

Dear M. G. R. friends, I have been thinking to-day of what a grand thing our motto really is and it makes me quake when I think of how many times we disobey it. I think you will all agree with me in thinking that we find the most real pleasure when we are doing all the good we can.

We who are in the habit of neglecting our opportunities to do this, should remember that God knows and keeps an account of all we do and all we leave undone of our duty, and that we shall at the last great day be called upon to answer for these things. If we would but remember this I think we should be more careful of our actions and thoughts.

I send sympathy to "Faithful Annie," and to all who have sorrowed for loved ones who have been taken from them, for I have been called upon to part with a dear brother upon whom I had lie stowed all of my affection.

And now I will bid you good-bye, hoping that the "Rose of Prosperity" may ever bloom in the gardens of your destinies.—Martha A. Johnson, Virginia.

"Boadicea" gives us a bit of her biography: "December fourth, 1879, was the date on which I first made the acquaintance of my parents. Mother, I found to be the dearest and best of women, and father, the kindest of men. The first five years of my life were happily spent on a farm in Missouri (since then I have lived in Kansas and Oklahoma).

Being the only girl, and the next to the youngest child in our family, I have been "spoiled by indulgence," of course, but I have three of the best brothers that ever lived, and I am sure there are few boys who are so nearly ideal men and brothers.

I care little for society and nothing for its frivolities; the love of those at home a "heart friend," and the companionship of books have always sufficed me.

As a child I would become so absorbed in a book that I was lost to all surroundings and all duties until recalled by my family. Sensational stories never had a charm for me, and, as I grew older, I became greatly interested in travels, biographies, poems and essays by great writers.

My early ambition was to be graduated from—not only one—but from several colleges, and at last to become a novelist, but with the first year of my college life my health failed and has not permitted my return to any continued study. I have carried on the course of study at home, but still lack two years of completing it.—"Boadicea," Okla.

KATY DID.

Katy was a raw recruit from Ireland's verdant shore,
Greener than the grass that grew beside her cabin door.
Katy smashed her weight in china; broke the bank in glass;
Nearly sent us all to Heaven by blowing out the gas.
Boiled the raisines for dinner—something quite unique;
Scoured the silver spoons with brick dust; made the kettles leak.
Katy did; Katy did it, Katy did

Katy had a host of cousins, half a score at least,
Dropping in with keen perception of a coming feast.
Loud their cheerful youthful voices floated up the stairs.
Just at times when callers' presence chained us to our chairs.
And such cooking! Drenched potatoes; biscuits not like flake.
And a charred and smoking ruin was our best beefsteak.
Katy did it, Katy did; Katy did.

But a willing mind had Katy, so we tried our best.
Taught her step by step in all things—never taking rest
Many a time we banged, indeed, to lay the burden down.
But kept on—for cooks are precious in a factory town;
Till in time our task rewarded, Katy learned to bake,
Boil and fry, make soups and puddings—even fancy cake.
Katy did; Katy did it, Katy did.

Courage, then, my weary sister, with the raw recruit,
All you need is loving patience, it will bear its fruit.
We have found it so with Katy, though 'twas hard at first;
She became the best of servants, who had been the worst;
And at last, when she had learned to cook and serve with grace,
Katy left us without warning for another place.
Katy did; Katy did it, Katy did.
—Jane Robbins in The Housewife.

Banner Puzzlers

For July.

Solutions—W. P. E.
New Work—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Athens about 495 B. C. and died of the plague in his birth city in the third year of the Peloponnesian war (429 B. C.) He was an able statesman, and a great general and admiral. He was also a most eloquent orator, and for forty years was virtually ruler of Athens. He foresaw that war with Sparta was inevitable, and began to prepare for it several years before it began. Nine trophies had been erected in honor of as many victories gained by him on land and sea.
W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Rof threas herow deenkaw vole thed krul.
Weh nief, woh stelb a ginth si kwor'"
METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men, A and B, start from the same place and trave in opposite directions. A goes due east and trave's at the rate of 2 miles per hour, while B goes due west at a rate of 5 miles per hour. At the end of one hour B turns and travels south for 12 hours, when, wishing to join A, he takes passage by boat, which makes 9 miles per hour up a river, which A, in going eastward, crosses. B lands at a point directly east from where they started, and finds that, in consequence of the tortuous course of the river, he gains nothing in time but that A has not yet arrived. He then travels west 1 and 2-3ths hours, and meets A. Required, the number of miles B travels by boat.
E. M. SLIFER.

4.—HIDDEN GARDEN PLANTS.

N S P D H A
E O A I S U
L M T R N Q
A S U A O I
I K G B E C
& F Y R L P

Beginning at any letter and moving one space up, down, across or diagonally, spell the names of 16 garden vegetables. Ex.—Begin with B in the 5th row, 1 to the right E, diagonally A, diagonally N—Bean.
ELFA.

5.—QUERY.

Where and what are the islands known as the Four Evangelists?
L. K. ROH.

6.—QUOTATIONS.

Who wrote: "Honor with some is a sort of paper credit, with which men are obliged to trade, who are deficient in the sterling cash of morality and religion."
W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Aug. 21.

1.—Alexander Hamilton.
2.—Words forming half-square: Jared, arid, rim, Ed, D.
3.—The numbers are 275, 276 and 551.
4.—"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die."
5.—Edmund Ruffin fired the first gun in the civil war.
6.—Gen. Joseph Reed said:
"I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."

THE BOYLESS TOWN.

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise:
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead;
And then of a sudden the town grew still,
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue—
The grass was growing on every base,
And the paths that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day;
Why should they bark or leap?
There wasn't a whistle or call to play,
And so they could only sleep.

The pony neighed from his lonely stall
And longed for saddle and ride,
And even the birds on the garden wall
Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste,
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—but one—
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise;
There was less of cheer and mirth,
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep
Then woke with a sudden scream,
"Dear me," she cried, "I've been asleep,
And, oh, what a horrid dream!"
—St. Nicholas.

THE MAN AND THE GARDEN

"Well!" exclaimed little Jessie Murdock, as she returned to the library, after bidding good-bye to Bessie Burton and her aunt, "Bessie certainly is a queer girl; and as for that aunt of hers—oh, I know, mother!" as she caught Mrs. Murdock's reproving glance, "that it's ill-bred to criticise callers, but I just can't help it this time, she is such a——"

"Do you know," interrupted Jessie's grandmother, "those two friends of yours always remind me of a story my mother used to tell me of the man who saw a garden for the first time."

Jessie was only twelve years old, and still loved a story better than almost anything else. So, when her grandmother said that, Jessie's face immediately brightened and she begged to hear all about it.

"Very well," said her grandmother; "I'll tell you the story on condition that you tell me the meaning when I've finished."

Jessie agreed, and her grandmother began:

"There was once a man who had never seen a garden; that is, he had never seen it with understanding eyes. He had lived in gardens all his life, but he always looked out on the surface of things, and so really failed to see the things themselves. Also, he had a way of criticising everything he saw; and a habit like that, you know, produces a sort of blindness and brings on a disease of the tongue that, after a while, makes it impossible for one to say any but unpleasant things, for the tongue gets quite twisted and finally the whole system is affected with a sort of blood-poison. Well, the man I am telling you of was quite ill with this fault-finding disease. When he walked out in the garden that May morning he could see nothing good or beautiful in the joyful of sunshine and earthful of glad green growing things. He said it was because the pictures in his own mind were so high and fine that nothing could equal them. But the truth is that these pictures, or ideals, as they are called, are only reflections of things God is keeping for us—just out of sight; and so they can't be any more beautiful or wonderful than the real things themselves, when we prove ourselves worthy to reach them.

"The man began looking about him with a sour face. 'What hard little green apples those are on the trees!' he exclaimed. 'The idea of calling such things apples at all! And look at those little twisted-up red-and-white things on the rosebushes! And as for that tree, what an unsightly knot on the side of it there! As for those birds—well, now, certainly they shouldn't be called birds—ugly little unfledged hopping things! I'm sure I don't know why they call this a garden. It's little more than a rubbish-heap!' And he turned away to go out of it, with the same old scowl on his face, when all at once the things in the garden began to talk to him. You see, the man had been sent into the garden for the same reason that we come into the world: to learn something. When things are hard and dark and unpleasant it is no use for us to try to run away from them, for we must learn the lesson somewhere, and the only sensible thing for us to do is to 'peg away' at the duties that are before us, until we find out the beautiful meaning and the satisfying answer that lie at the bottom of all duties faithfully performed.

"Well, when the little green apples began to talk to the man, what could he do but listen. 'It is very silly and short-sighted and forgetful of any human being,' they said, 'to find fault with us for being sour. Don't you know it will be months yet before our ripening time? You are greedy and impatient. If we were sweet from the beginning, very likely we would all be eaten up before even one of us got to be full grown. Then again, now, while we are little, we are full of the sap that makes fiber and strong shiny skin, and cells for the sweet juice that fills us later. We are sour, because we are working so hard for your pleasure by-and-by. You will usually find that sour, unpleasant things are good things in the making—sweet things pulled green.'

"'And we,' said the rosebuds, 'are waiting for the June sun to ripen our petals and break our tiny cell-boxes of incense. You would miss half our beauty and fragrance if we should open now. Things come to pass in the garden—as everywhere else—just at the right time. You mustn't hurry them, but give all your thought and time to being ready for them when they come to you. Yes, and they will be better for waiting.'

"'And I,' said the crooked tree, 'go on and on just to prove how brave a broken-hearted tree may be. Other trees can tell you how tall or how broad or how beautiful trees may be; but I carry the message of how brave and strong they are. When I was a sapling I was crushed, and half my smooth, straight trunk torn to the ground. Your life is over,' all the grown-up trees said to me. But I wouldn't give up. I put all my strength into making the most of the half of me that was left—and now though I haven't so many limbs to hold them, all the children say my chestnuts are the biggest and sweetest in the whole garden, and though I am crooked and misshapen I can give more pleasure, perhaps, than some of the straightest trees.'

"Then there came to the man's mind something he had read long before and straightway forgotten—something in a story written by a woman, who called herself George Eliot, and who knew a great deal about people's hearts and lives, because she looked deep into her own. She said in one of her stories that 'it is with men as with trees; when their first branches are crushed and broken, the wounds will be healed, but the scars would be left, and we blame or criticise the blemishes, not knowing what sorrowful trial made them.

"The man's eyes began to open—also his ears, and his heart. Then the little fledgling birds came bursting up and told him how they knew they would grow into even more trouble if all their wing feathers should be grown before their muscles were strong enough to bear them, or they had yet learned how to guide themselves. And their mothers had taught them that things always happen at just the right time in this garden—if only they themselves were on time to make use of them. They told the man that the pin feathers he thought so ugly were really beautiful and wonderful things, if he would only examine them closely—just as everything is when one really knows all about it. Ugly things or unpleasant things, the things we fear or hate, are always the things we do not understand. And when we find and understand, criticise unkindly, we only show our own ignorance. The great 'red terror' men of the world are always the most pitiful towards others. It is the small, shallow nature that oftenest sees faults in others."

Jessie was quiet for awhile, after her grandmother finished speaking, and then she said:

"I remember, now, hearing that Bessie's aunt gave up all her own opportunities, when she was young, to help educate her little brother who is now Bessie's father—the new professor at the college here. That's enough to excuse many of her peculiarities and mistakes. And Bessie's mother, too, has been an invalid many years, so I don't suppose that Bessie has had much care taken of her in ways that other girls, like me, have had."

"Yes," replied her grandmother, "you will always find, if we look long enough, that there are excuses enough for people, and yet that we ourselves, if we are honest with ourselves, have always made a tenth of the use we might of our opportunities. And what a different place this whole world would be if people would only stop wasting your energies over other people, whose characters and affairs are none of of ours, and would turn all our attention to living up to the best we know—which we must learn to do before our life-lesson is over."
Esther Harlan in Mind.

Chat.

The Schoolmistress thinks the beginning of the school year in other places than Cademy must be the occasion of the meeting off in the Cademy to-day, but as she is being present except C. M. H., who brought in a nice list of new puzzles.

It is the "Senior class" that keeps Cademy going, with the help of the underclassmen from a few "youngsters," and there is an idea working in the School-master's brain concerning a reunion about Thanksgiving time.

Any of the Cademites who wish to take part in the exercises will please make it known by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Wonder Column Editor, who will send them full particulars of the festivities, and their share in the same.

It may seem a trifle early to begin to plan for Thanksgiving, but time goes along at such a rate that we shall not be "more than ready" if we set about it at once.

Heiskell's Ointment
quickly relieves and surely cures all skin diseases. Get it from your druggist, or a box by mail, postpaid.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
821 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
"I have found your Ointment the best for treating my pimples. — Hurd Alexander, Jeanette, Pa.

ARMED BLACKS

Threaten the Returning Boers on Outlying Farms.

Johannesburg, Aug. 27.—A strong force of British troops has been dispatched to the western border of the Transvaal ostensibly to relieve troops ordered to India, but it is currently reported that this step is taken owing to disturbances among the natives. Rumors are also current here of an intention to annex or establish a protectorate in Swaziland, where a strong force of constabulary is now posted.

A recent report from London quoted one of the best authorities as follows:

"Among the immediate dangers in the Transvaal, native attacks on Boers returning to their farms, and other assaults, are threatening to lead to serious conflicts between Boers and blacks. A great number of the blacks in the country have managed to secure arms. There is, therefore, the anomalous situation of unarmed whites and armed blacks living in proximity on outlying farms."

Natives of the Transvaal have been reported as wandering about the country armed with rifles which they have either pilfered or purchased.

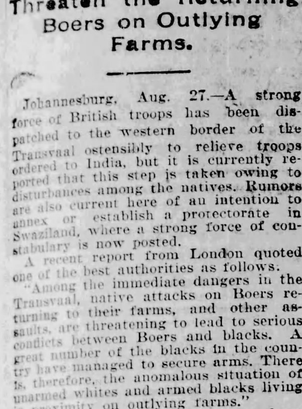
In an article published August 23 in the Vienna Fremdenblatt, General Botha was credited with saying: "The civilization of South Africa is threatened by the Kaffirs. England armed these tribes to fight for her; now the war is ended the Kaffirs have not returned their arms, but have retreated with them to inaccessible places in the mountains, where they are reported to be engaged in daily shooting exercises and preparations for war. Unless the English authorities display the greatest energy the Kaffirs are likely to cause great trouble."

Swaziland is inhabited by a warlike Kaffir race, and lies to the east of the Transvaal.

The western frontier of the Transvaal is formed by Bechuanaland, which is inhabited chiefly by the Kaffir race of the Brechuanas.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ILL.

Salt Lake, Aug. 28.—Brigham Young, who is reported as being seriously ill at a health resort in Idaho, is the president of the Mormon Twelve and in line, by virtue of this position, for the presidency of the Mormon church. As may



BRIGHAM YOUNG.

be naturally expected, Mr. Young was destined for distinction in the Mormon government owing to his family connections and the influence of the family name in Utah.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Paris, Aug. 30.—A decree making a number of diplomatic appointments has been signed by President Loubet. The new appointments include those of M. Jusserand, the retiring French minister at Copenhagen, as French ambassador to Washington. M. Cambon, whom Jusserand will replace in the United States, as French ambassador to Spain, and M. Bompard as French ambassador to Russia in succession to the Marquis De Montebello. The significance of M. Bompard's appointment lies in the fact that as he is chief of the consular commercial bureau of the foreign office, it may be taken to mean that the diplomatic relations of France and Russia are now so satisfactory that closer commercial relations are contemplated.

M. Bihourd is appointed French ambassador to Germany, in succession to the Marquis De Nonilles.

Spain Pleased at Change.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—Spanish newspapers infer that the choice of Jules Cambon, the retiring French ambassador to the United States, to fill the post of French ambassador to Spain, indicates a desire on the part of France to entertain entente, if not an alliance, with Spain. It is said that M. Cambon will be most welcome to the Spanish court and people, who appreciate the important services he rendered in the Spanish-American peace negotiations.

RECEIVED CAPT. CRAIG.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—King Christian, in the Amalienborg palace yesterday afternoon received in audience Captain J. B. Craig and the executive officer of the United States cruiser Albany, now in these waters.

The Crown Prince Frederick was also present. Laurits S. Swenson, the United States minister, presented Captain Craig and Lieutenant Commander Rush. The king expressed great admiration for the American navy.

Commodore Prince Waldemar, youngest son of the king, and commander of the Danish training squadron, paid a long visit to the Albany. Princess Marie, of Orleans, his wife, sent her visitors' books for the signature and photographs of the officers and with the response sent to her were flowers and Albany hat bands.

The commanding admiral has invited the Princess Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Swinson and the officers of the Albany to luncheon on Friday.

The American officers have enjoyed their visit immensely. They are treated most hospitably and a special officer is detailed to act as their attache. The visit has created a warm feeling between the Americans and the Danish navy.

LIPTON GETTING READY.

London, Aug. 30.—Discussing Sir Thomas Lipton's forthcoming challenge for the America's cup, which will be dispatched in September, the Yachting World remarks:

"To give the holders of the cup longer warning would be to present them with additional opportunities for preparing their defense."

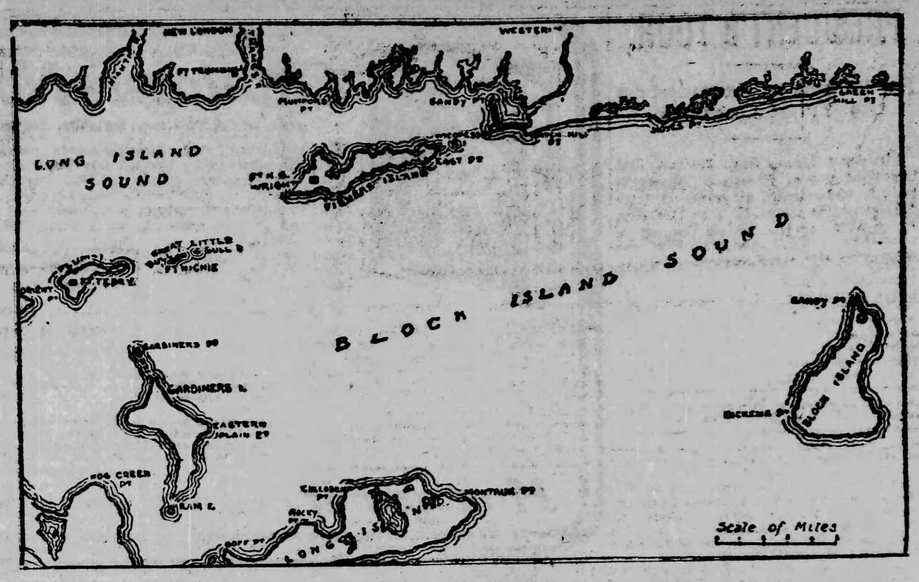
Then confirming previous dispatches regarding the forwardness of Sir Thomas Lipton's preparations, the Yachting World says:

"When the challenge is officially announced it will surprise most people to find how forward the arrangements really are."

The Yachting World concludes its comment as follows:

"Now that he has entered his third year of work for America's cup honors Sir Thomas may proceed assured that all sportsmen in Great Britain are with him."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION



COAST CHART, BLOCK ISLAND TO PLUM ISLAND, WHERE ARMY AND NAVY WILL PLAY THEIR WAR GAME.

ENEMY'S NAVY

Makes a Dash and Captures a Base of Operations.

Wood's Holl, Mass., Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia dashed into this port this forenoon, landed a force and seized all telegraph, telephone and cable stations, thereby cutting off all communication with Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth Island.

Of course the seizure and the destruction of telegraphic and cable facilities were figurative and it required the decision of an umpire to make plain whether or not the point attempted by Admiral Higginson had been won. As the landing was made, the telegraph and telephone offices entered by sufficient force to have destroyed the property, or at least the instruments and at the same time a boat's crew had located the cables with grappling hooks and had held them a sufficient period to have allowed for the cutting of them, there seemed to have been no question that the move had been entirely successful.

The Olympia appeared off the island early this morning and boats immediately put off towards shore. One was a launch and the other a whaleboat, and in them was a detachment under Lieut. Everhart. The launch landed here, while the whaleboat lay off shore and at once began grappling for the cable. The men under Lieut. Everhart rushed to the office of the Martha's Vineyard Telegraph company and then the telephone station and carried out their order to make the seizure. Having accomplished this work they returned to their launch, joined the whaleboat and returned to their ship. This move cut off the only communication with the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, which are important observation stations.

Gay Head Captured.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia has landed a detachment of men at Gay Head and the cable from that point to Pasque Island has been cut in connection with the war maneuvers.

Higginson's Fleet Captures Harbor

Block Island, R. I., Sept. 1.—After a bombardment of two hours and a quarter, Admiral Higginson to-day captured the Signal and Wireless Telegraph station on Boston Hill and is now holding the Great Salt Pond Harbor. The signal corps abandoned the station and escaped. The fleet under Admiral Higginson is anchored off the breakwater.

How Fleet Captured Station.

Block Island, R. I., Sept. 1.—The Beacon Hill signal and wireless telegraph station, established by army in connection with the extensive war game, was captured by the fleet representing the enemy under command of Rear Admiral Higginson just after 6 o'clock this morning. The station was abandoned after a bombardment of two hours and a quarter by the battleships and the guard escaped before a superior force of marines which had landed under cover of the fire from the vessels at Great Salt Pond Harbor. Eight hundred mariners are now holding the station and guarding the approaches while the fleet is anchored off shore. It was scarcely midnight when the patrol of the Block Island lifesaving station discovered the fleet off the eastern side of the island. The signal station at once was warned and the men considered an attack imminent. They had four hours leeway. At 4:15 the battleship ran in and opened fire on the island. The range raked the Great Salt Pond and the Beacon Hill station. The reverberation shook the island to its base. The firing was continued until 6:30 when a collier and dispatch boat entered the harbor and landed a force of men. Before the attack of this detachment having been reduced by the previous bombardment the men at the station made their escape. The landing force of 800 was divided and squads were stationed on each side of the breakwater, and at other points along the shore with ample force was sent to occupy the Beacon Hill signal station. As the fleet lay off shore 17 vessels could be counted, including colliers.

GUN ACCIDENT.

Two Other Men Injured by the Accident During Action at Fort Wright.

Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., Sept. 2.—While the guns of the fort were firing on the fleet to-day, Edlard Roy was instantly killed by the premature discharge of a 12-inch gun. Harry A. Davis died later at the hospital from injuries received and a third man, Samuel Clevenger, was severely wounded.

Several others suffered slight injuries. All the men were privates of the Second company, coast artillery, of the regular army.

Roy was No. 2 man at the gun and was handling the powder. He had put a 30-pound charge into the gun, and had just pushed the breech-block into place without locking it when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that a piece of burning rag had been left in the gun. Roy was literally blown to pieces. Davis was hit in the chest by a piece of flying bone and sustained fatal injuries.

Army Claims Victory.

New London, Conn., Sept. 2.—The attack on the island forts took place at 5 o'clock this morning and, as far as they went, the maneuvers were practically a repetition of last night's engagement, though, of course, there were different tactical movements. The army men claim a second victory. The ships attempted to pass through Plum Gut, but were obstructed by mines, three of the vessels being put out of action. After the engagement, which lasted over an hour, the ships proceeded towards Block

HOAR'S BIRTHDAY.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 29.—Messages of congratulation from many parts of the country poured in to-day upon Senator George F. Hoar, the occasion being the seventy-sixth birthday of the venerable statesman. Senator Hoar is now serving his fifth term in the senate. During

SENATOR GEO. F. HOAR.

the summer he has passed his time quietly in the full enjoyment of good health. About the only business that he has given attention to was the arrangement of details connected with the present trip of President Roosevelt through New England and a few matters relating to the affairs of Clark University, in which institution he has always taken a lively interest.

Mr. Hoar's first election to the senate was in 1877 and he has served continuously ever since. Mr. Hoar lives without ostentation; in fact, the years of his public life in Washington have nearly all been spent in a boardinghouse. In his modest apartments with Mrs. Hoar his chief companions, apart from his family, are his books. He maintains great vigor of mind and body in age; and his retirement from the senate before his death is as unlikely as the retirement of a justice of the supreme court—and the justices are appointed not for a term of six years, but for life.

SEA LIONS,

And Not Fur Seals, Seen by the Manning.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The recent reported discovery by the captain of the revenue cutter Manning of a new seal rookery near the Aleutian Islands has been brought to the attention of the State department. The report, if accurate, would be of the greatest importance, for it would go far toward sustaining the contention of the Canadian seal fishers that there has not really been any diminution of fur seal in Alaskan waters; that there are as many fur seal as ever in the open sea and that what has happened has simply been an abandonment by the fur seals of their old rookeries on the Pribiloff Islands.

The investigations of Henry W. Elliott, the fur seal expert of the government for many years, has led the officials of the State department to the conclusion that the report of the captain of the Manning is erroneous. The place where these seals were reported to have been found was on Bouldyer island more than 600 miles distant from the Pribiloff islands. Mr. Elliott's conclusion is that what Captain McLelan, of the Manning, actually saw was a number of young sea lions, which are easily mistaken for seals. But if fur seals were actually seen by the Manning's people, then Mr. Elliott reports they must surely be stragglers not from the distant Pribiloff islands, but from the Russian herd; Most likely from Copper Island of the Commander group, which is about 200 miles distant, and is approached as close as 80 to 100 miles by the Russian herd on leaving and entering the Behring sea.

Mr. Elliott further finds that whereas straggling bands of young male fur seals have been found as far distant from Alaska as San Francisco, and on Middleton Island, in the North Pacific ocean, 200 miles west of the Copper river mouth, these seal, while really Pribiloff seals, were attracted to those places by the sea lions, which were breeding there at the time, and no sign of a breeding rookery of Alaskan fur seals away from the Pribiloff Island has ever been discovered.

THAT CHINESE CREW.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The 250 Chinese intended for the crew of the Pacific mail steamer Korea arrived here on the steamer Gaelic. Collector of Customs Stratton has again notified the steamship company that the Chinese must be detained on the Gaelic and not even be allowed to enter the detention shed, pending a decision by the treasury department and the commissioner general of immigration.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has entered a strong protest against the transfer of these Chinese to the Korea. The union contend that the Chinese cannot be transferred to the Korea without bringing them ashore to be signed before the United States shipping commissioner, and that the act of bringing them ashore would constitute a violation of the Chinese exclusion act.

New Russian Loan.

London, Sept. 2.—In a dispatch from Brussels the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says a new Russian loan of $200,000,000 at 5½ per cent will shortly be issued in France, Belgium and Holland.

SHARP CONTEST

Between the Troops and Strikers in the Pennsylvania Field.

Tamaqua, Pa., Aug. 29.—In an encounter between troops and strikers at Lansford, this morning, Captain W. H. Heim, of Company K, Twelfth regiment, was slightly injured. A half dozen strikers were bayoneted by the soldiers as a result of the fracas. Major Gearhart, in command of the troops, said that he would appeal to the military authorities to put the town of Lansford under martial law.

From daybreak the troops were active in quelling disturbances and protecting non-union men while on their way to work. As has been the case for the past few days, the troops were jeered wherever they went. The officers repeatedly admonished the crowds not to insult or molest the soldiers, but their words had but little effect. At 5 o'clock Companies K and E were placed in two trolley cars. One of the cars was run in front of the car which carried the non-union men to work and the other in the rear.

While passing through Coaldale and Lansford the soldiers were hooted, but as no stop was made the strikers did not make any violent demonstration. At Summit Hill about double the usual number of men availed themselves of the protection of the soldiers and went to work. The pickets of the strikers made efforts to stop them, but the warnings of the soldiers held them at bay.

When the workmen had been loaded onto the car the return trip through the valley commenced. The word that more men than usual were reporting for work spread through the lower part of the valley like wildfire and in a short time the streets were almost blocked with people. When the corner of Center and East Bertsch streets was reached the cars stopped to allow several non-union men to get off.

As the men stepped to the ground the mob made a rush for them. A half dozen soldiers sprang off the car and with leveled guns forced the strikers back and made a passageway for the non-union men. When the soldiers returned, after escorting their charges to a place of safety, the mob commenced to close in around the cars. The strikers were in an ugly mood and when ordered to disperse merely yelled louder and pressed closer. As Captain Heim, of Company K, was about to jump from the car he was seized around the legs and thrown to the ground. A half dozen privates who followed him were very roughly handled. One of the men had a portion of his shirt torn off, and, according to the officers, a number of blows were struck.

Major Gearhart, who was in command of the two companies, then ordered his men to disembark. With clubbed guns and fixed bayonets the soldiers forced the crowd back. Many of the strikers stood their ground and would not move until the soldiers jabbed them with their bayonets.

Some of the strikers, fearing that the troops would fire, rushed into the opera house on the corner, and for a time a wild scene of confusion reigned. In about five minutes the crowd had been pushed back to the curb line. In the melee several of the strikers were knocked down, while others suffered slight bayonet wounds. Captain Heim was severely bruised by his fall.

Last night a car load of timber, which was standing on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company's tracks, at Summit Hill, was started down the steep stretch of road which leads to Lansford. The car leaped the track at a sharp curve and was hurled to the bottom of a mine breach.

At midnight the Governor's Troop, Captain Weaver, was sent to Summit Hill to protect the home of William Henry, a non-union man. It was reported that the strikers were firing on the house. A part of the troop remained on guard there all night.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 30.—The official returns from the Democratic primary, held Tuesday, to nominate state officers and a United States senator to succeed John L. McLaurin, have been tabulated. In the gubernatorial race the candidates in the second primary will be D. C. Heyward, of Colleton, and Congressman W. Jasper Talbert, of Edgefield. M. F. Ansel, of Greenville, finished only a few hundred votes behind Talbert.

Of the six candidates for Senator McLaurin's place, none received a majority and Congressman Latimer and ex-Gov. John Gary Evans will make the second race.

Fighting in Hayti.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Under date of last evening, from Port-au-Prince, United States Minister Powell cabled the state department that severe fighting had taken place the day before near Cape Haytien and that it was still in progress at the time his cablegram was sent. Great loss had occurred on both sides. The towns of Marmariade and Limeb had been totally destroyed.

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL.

Dover, Eng., Aug. 28.—Frank Holmes, of Birmingham, who started from Dover at 5 o'clock this morning in an effort to swim the English channel, was seized with cramps and abandoned the attempt when six miles out.

Montague Holbein, the English swimmer, who started from Cape Gris-Nez, France, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on his third attempt to swim the English channel, failed in his attempt. He was taken out of the water when a mile from Dover.

Holbein had to be helped out of the water, being too exhausted to struggle any longer against the westward tide. He stayed in the water twenty-two hours and twenty-one minutes.

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Stomach Trouble and Indigestion, a Burdensome and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is the common and usual one at the present time, and many dyspeptics, and physicians as well, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain food and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity of food usually taken.

In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential in the cure of weak digestion.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for stomach trouble has been proven time and again, but still the usual advice, when dyspepsia makes its appearance, is a course of dieting.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a person suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and fibre in the body.

What is needed is abundant nutrition, not less, and this means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and some natural digestive to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the way they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

The patient eats plenty of wholesome food, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him.

And this is in accordance with nature and common sense, because in this way the whole system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food, whether the stomach works or not. One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1800 grains of meat, eggs and similar food.

Any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy of extraordinary value and probably is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles.

No person suffering from poor digestion and lack of appetite can fail to be immediately and permanent benefited if they would make it a practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

AN OHIO GIRL.

New York, Aug. 30.—Miss Frances Wilhelm, of Defiance, O., was an attractive addition lately to the American colony in Paris. She is pretty, accomplished and was visiting a favorite in Paris, her cousin, the Princess de Morellos.

The two were the center of admiring attentions on their drives in the Bois de Boulogne and at the races.

Miss Wilhelm's short life there was a most happy one. She was delighted with her reception in Paris, but left unspoiled by the attentions showered on her.

When she left America for Paris she

MISS FRANCES WILHELM.

was engaged to be married. Her trip was for experience, pleasure and to buy her trousseau. Although she had many suitors abroad, Miss Wilhelm remained loyal to her American lover, Mr. Holgate C. Hurley, a wealthy and prominent young man of Defiance.

In June he followed her to Europe, and on June 30 they were married in London. Since that time they have been traveling abroad. A large reception will be given in honor of their return on September 2.

WAKE ISLAND.

Report That Uncle Sam Will Oust Japanese.

Tokio, Aug. 11, via Victoria, Aug. 27. This is a period when the United States seems to be looking after the Pacific Islands. First it was Marcus Island, but news came that the Washington authorities recognized Japan's claim thereto. The incident caused a little flutter at first and a Japanese man-of-war was dispatched with an official on board, to wait the arrival of Capt. Rosehill, the American alleged concessionaire. The warship landed its official, charged with documents, one being from United States Minister Buck, but so far no word has been received of Capt. Rosehill's arrival. The telegraphed solution of the matter has been hailed with pleasure by the Japanese press, which exalts the magnanimity of America, and points out how consistently she has shown herself to be the friend of Japan.

Just on the top of that favorable impression, however, there arrives telegraphic word that the United States has sent a warship to oust the Japanese from Wake Island, south of Marcus island. The Japanese papers claim the island was uninhabited until some of their bird catchers visited it, and profess to fail to understand of what benefit the island would be to any nation. So far the nature of America's claim to the island and the purposes of its present enforcement, if the news is correct, is unknown here.

It is stated here that the vexed question of the right of the Japanese government to tax property owned by foreigners will be submitted to financial arbitrament of The Hague peace tribunal. The matter is not actually settled, but this disposition of it is thought likely as well as seeming satisfactory to the parties concerned.

Japan's first election accompanied by secret ballot took place on August 9. The campaign was very lively, although the usual feature of the interference of paid hirelings of the candidates was conspicuous by its absence. On the other hand, accusations of bribery flew around, and some of the local prisons were choked with alleged offenders in this regard. The result of the polling is not fully known, but enough has been gathered to show a preponderance for the constitutional party generaled by Marquis Ito, Japan's leading statesman.

CORRIGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Rome, Sept. 1.—The propoganda, after a lengthy sitting, to-day decided to recommend the pope to appoint the Right Rev. John Farley, D. D., bishop of New York, as archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Rev. R. Michael Augustin Corrigan and Right Rev. Geo. Montgomery, bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., as coadjutor to the Most Rev. Patrick Wm. Riodeu, archbishop of San Francisco.

Cardinal Motte, perfect of the propaganda, presided. The other cardinals present were Serafino, Vannutelli, Vincent, Vannutelli, Satolli, Sternhuber, Cretona, Segna, Vivers Y. Tuto and Martinelli. The discussion lasted three and a half hours.

GUIDI APPOINTED.

Rome, Aug. 28.—Mgr. Guidi has been appointed apostolic delegate in the Philippines.

LABOR DAY.

Its Observance in the Larger Cities of the Country.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Labor day was generally observed here by the various trades unions, and more than ordinary interest was displayed in the celebration from the fact that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was the central figure of the

JOHN B. MITCHELL

demonstration. The weather was perfect and it is estimated that 15,000 men participated in the street parade of labor organizations. The principal event of the day was a picnic at Washington Park, on Delaware river, where two addresses were made by President Mitchell. All of the money collected during the festivities will be devoted to the cause of the striking miners.

Great Parade in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—More than half the usual business of Chicago is at a standstill to-day in honor of labor. The plants of nearly every industry represented in over 300 local labor unions as well as all banks and the stock exchange and board of trade were closed while organized labor celebrated its annual holiday. During the morning hours a great throng of workingmen passed in review through the down town streets. A novel feature of this parade was a contribution of money for the striking anthracite miners thrown upon a number of outstretched American flags born along the route by several of the unions. In the afternoon picnics were held at many of the adjacent parks where addresses on labor questions were made by prominent speakers.

Chinese Minister in Binghamton.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Mr. Wu Ting Fang, minister to the United States from China, arrived in this city last night to make the Labor Day address at Stow Park to-day. Several thousand people met the minister at the station and cheered him when he stepped from the train. He was escorted through the crowd by a squad of policemen and to his hotel by a committee of labor men.

Mr. Wu was accompanied by Mr. Mun Yew Chun, secretary and interpreter of the Chinese legation at Washington.

The program for to-day includes a breakfast to Mr. Wu by the Press Club, a review of the parade, a speech to the labor men, review of the Labor Day sports, a public reception in the evening and later a dinner given to Mr. Wu by C. S. Dickinson, consul-general to Turkey.

Although here as the guest of the Central Labor Union, the program is so arranged as to bring Mr. Wu in touch with every class of Binghamton's citizens.

Fairbanks in Kansas City

Kansas City, Sept. 1.—Labor day in Kansas City was observed more thoroughly than on any previous year. It is expected that 10,000 men will be in the parade. United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, spoke in the afternoon at Electric Park.

Labor Congress in London.

London, Sept. 1.—The thirty-fifth Trades Union Congress commenced a week's session in London to-day. Upwards of five hundred delegates representing a million and a quarter of workers, were present. They included many women delegates. The United States was represented by Harry Blackmoore and Patrick Dolan. One of the principal resolutions which will be submitted, demands legislation electing a supreme court of arbitration with compulsory power to settle disputes between employes and employers.

TRAIN WRECKED BY STORM.

Owatonna, Minn., Sept. 1.—The wreck on the Northwestern road, five miles west of here, Saturday night, was probably the worst that ever happened in this section of the state. Three persons are dead, four are fatally injured and 34 others received injuries, some of them of a serious character.

Investigation shows that the storm which wrought such damage to the train was but one hundred feet in width. From all reports, it is evident that the engine escaped the fury of the tornado by but a few feet, but it remained standing on the track, while the six coaches in the train were picked up as if they were feathers and rolled over and over down the steep embankment. Four of the coaches caught the full fury of the storm and were carried much further than were the other two. In these four coaches occurred all of the deaths and the majority of the injured. The baggage car received the storm's full force and was literally smashed to splinters.

Train Ran Into a Washout.

Fairchild, Wis., Sept. 1.—The fast mail, east bound, on the Chicago & Northwestern road, ran into a washout near here, about midnight Saturday night, and two trainmen were killed.

The train was running at a high rate of speed and the first mail car followed the engine into the ditch and was badly splintered. The mail clerks escaped with but slight injuries. The passenger coaches and sleepers left the track, but did not turn over, and beyond a severe shaking up none of their occupants was hurt. The bodies of the dead trainmen were taken to Eau Claire on a special train.

SHARK IN A CANAL.

Somerville, N. J., Aug. 30.—Griggstown, on the Delaware and Raritan canal midway between New Brunswick and Trenton, is happy over the capture of a six-foot shark. The shark has been in the canal all summer. Frequent attempts have been made by the villagers to capture it, but it was not until late Thursday that they succeeded, and then only because the shark attempted to follow a steamboat through the canal lock and was hit by the propeller blade of the boat and disabled.

It is supposed to have entered the canal from Raritan Bay or the Delaware river. By either route it was necessary for it to pass through a number of locks before reaching Griggstown.

Annual report of civil service commission showed that there are now 121,000 government positions in classified list.

A BILLION DOLLARS

That Is the Value of the Building Now Going on in New York.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Think of a billion dollars' worth of building. New York has that much under way now. It is more than half the money in circulation in the United States. Who can contemplate the tearing down, the digging and the building up which may be done for a billion dollars? No living man can comprehend what it all means. No one can understand the transformation which is to be wrought in Greater New York in the next few years. Those who have patiently watched the noisy work here scarcely know what the new city will be. They can only feebly appreciate what the spending of one thousand million dollars means. It will lift one of the greatest cities of the world from one era into another. It will entirely change the character of the metropolis of the western world.

It will alter the city beneath and above the surface. This money will cause three or four tunnels to be driven under the great rivers which bound the island of Manhattan and bridges to spring over these navigable streams. It will keep under these rivers and over them a hundred thousand passengers every hour in the day and the night. It will bring Jersey, Queens, Westchester, Richmond and the outlying districts of Kings near er to the business districts of New York than Fourteenth street was to the Battery a few years ago. The transportation scheme is the most wonderful of these changes, yet it is no more noteworthy than the gorgeous building program. The island of Manhattan has a firm foundation. It is of solid rock. No better stand for sky-scrapers could be found. The wedge-like flat-iron building at Fifth avenue and Broadway, which cleaves the sky, is only a showing in miniature of what is to come.

Last year the writer of this correspondence noted the early manifestations of this transformation. One of the new Brooklyn bridges showed as a thread of steel in the sky. The rapid transit tunnel or ditch had resulted in a suspension of traffic on Broadway at various places and on many other streets—the greater new buildings were in the form of rough drafts—now in many places the excavations are deeper and wider than before. At Union Square and around Longacre Square the holes in the ground are big enough to bury an ordinary city. Along these deep excavations, blown out of a solid rock, are other holes in which will be hidden the steel, stone, concrete and brick foundations of the towering hotels, office buildings, stores and flat houses which will mark the course of this underground railway. The great store buildings around Herald Square are nearing completion and now only need the inside furnishings.

This all tells very little to one who is trying to comprehend the full extent of a billion dollars' worth of buildings. Would so much money buy enough labor to construct one of the great pyramids? Yes, it would make several of such monuments with the Sphinx thrown in. It would buy half the shipping of the sea and pay the expenses of the government for a year. It would pay the expenses of Greater New York for ten years and will make a change in the land values of the city of New York which is beyond the effort of approximate calculation.

A statistician recently made the following estimate of New York building and construction operations:

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

New bridges and approaches	$ 50,000,000
Rebuilding and improving piers	40,000,000
Highways and sewers	30,000,000
Increasing water supply	30,000,000
New school buildings	15,000,000
Croton dam	3,000,000
Jerome park reservoir	2,000,000
Total	$220,000,000

RAILROAD AND TUNNEL IMPROVEMENTS.

Rapid transit subway with extensions	$ 60,000,000
Pennsylvania railroad and station	50,000,000
New York Central's change of power with additions to station and extension of terminal facilities	20,000,000
Manhattan L improvements	15,000,000
New interurban railways and betterments	20,000,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit betterments	10,000,000
Portchester railroad	10,000,000
McAdoo trolley to Jersey	10,000,000
Total	$202,000,000

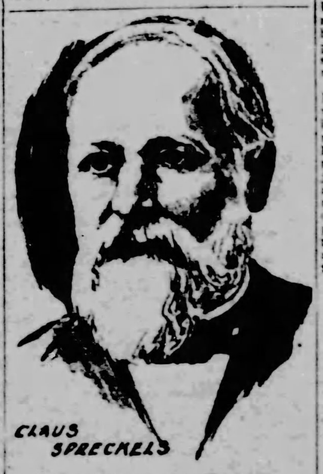
GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Estimation of value of buildings under construction and under contract to be completed within 3 years, including new hotels, theaters, office buildings, churches, stores, flat houses and residences. This does not include small structures	$522,000,000
Total	$1,037,000,000

Within a stone's throw of the new home of the New York Times in Long Acre Square seventeen million dollars' worth of buildings are to be erected in the next three years. All of these are in course of construction or are under contract. This is but one item in the general building operations of this great city.

THE SUGAR KING.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, who is now in Montreal, organizing a sugar company with $6,000,000 capital, is the president of the Federal Sugar Refining company and one of the pioneers of the sugar industry in America. Mr. Spreckels is a



CLAUS SPRECKELS

native of Hanover, and came to this country a poor man. He owns immense properties in Hawaii, is a large owner in Pacific steamers and has invented several devices for refining.

NO ONE KILLED.

Livingston, Mont., Sept. 1.—It has been learned that no one was killed in the stage accident in the Yellowstone Park near Gardiner Saturday. Miss May Leonard, of Chicago, sustained a dislocated collar bone and severe bruises about the body. Joseph Baird and several members of his family also were bruised. The coach, which carried 13 passengers, was overturned and rolled over several times down into a canyon. One horse was killed. The accident was caused by the driver losing control of the four horses. It is considered remarkable that there was no loss of life.

Weak Men Cured Free.

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 852 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am.

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor already. All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

LONDON PRESS

Has Much to Say on the President's Recent Utterances.

London, Aug. 28.—The President's declarations on trusts and the Monroe doctrine are both subjects of extensive comment in the London press this morning. Discussion of the former matter centers less upon the intrinsic merits of the trust question than upon the outcome of the Presidential struggle with the party leaders. All the newspapers express admiration of President Roosevelt's courage and boldness, but hesitate to predict the result.

The Daily News says: "Many chances are on Mr. Roosevelt's side. St. George goes out to meet the dragon, and the wishes of the whole world will be with him in his fight."

The Daily Telegraph expresses the opinion that the trust question will prove to be the most epoch-making issue in American politics since Bryan's schism on silver, and says there is absolutely no discernible limit to the vista of political convulsions, vicissitudes and divisions which may be the outcome thereof. While recognizing the danger of the unchecked growth of commercial combines, this paper finds it difficult to conceive of any form or process of interferences which would not produce a tremendous financial crisis and jeopardize America's economic supremacy. The Daily Telegraph contends that tariff reform would, politically and economically be the least dangerous and the most effective way of keeping the national monopolies in order.

The Morning Post and the Daily Chronicle both admit that Great Britain has no cause to cavil at what they characterize as "President Roosevelt's modified interpretation of Monroeism," which plainly stated, they declare to be a sanctification of the status quo on the American continent, and which the Post says means that British possession in the Americas are to be secured by what is practically a United States guarantee.

The Post expresses the hope that President Roosevelt's declaration foreshadows the acceptance by the United States of its responsibilities for the keeping of better order in the South American republics.

The Chronicle thinks the matter wears a different aspect to the continental powers, who see in South America the last and the most tempting field for colonization and for new markets. This paper doubts, however, whether any power will risk the tremendous chances of war with the United States, be the prize ever so seductive.

"One thing seems clear," says the Chronicle, "if Monroeism is ever seriously challenged it will be soon. The United States appears to realize this and is building a navy to defend the doctrine."

The Times says it believes President Roosevelt has reasserted Monroeism in a more distinct and definite form than it has been presented to the world by any person with authority to speak on the subject since the policy the doctrine represents came into being, and says:

"As Monroeism is defined by President Roosevelt, in strict conformity, indeed, with its original conception and objects, it is a policy to which Great Britain has no right to take exception, and which we have no interest in obstructing, and at the same time we have no reason to object to the protest of the United States against the acquisition of new territorial rights in North or South America by any of the European powers. That is not a principle of international law, but a question of policy and one upon which every government has an indisputable claim to take its own line."

"MONROEISM."

Vienna, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt's speech on Monroeism has caused widespread attention here. The Neue Freie Presse thinks it was directed chiefly against Great Britain and that it sounds like an answer to the conference of the colonial premiers.

The paper believes it will make a deep impression on Great Britain, which country may find herself faced by the prospect of war over Canada with a mighty foe, with which the South African states cannot be compared.

"Mr. Roosevelt," continues the Neue Freie Presse, "waves his busy fist against England because the Boer war published to the world the poverty of Great Britain's military forces."

The Neue Freie Presse concludes as follows: "It must not be forgotten that Mr. Roosevelt's fanfare was caused by an election speech. If the head of European state had spoken in such manner one might anticipate war in the near future. But American election speeches are only judgeable from an American standpoint."

The Neues Weiner Tageblatt says: "The speech is a forecast of the platform for the next campaign and is intended as a warning to Europe. If it comes just at the right time, when European governments are considering a renewal of their commercial treaties

GEN. MILES

Has Started on His Trip to the Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 28.—General Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and his aides, Colonels Whitney and Maus, will leave Washington for the Philippine Islands next Wednesday. Two short stops will be made on the journey to San Francisco, where the party will arrive in time to sail on the transport Thomas, which leaves on September 16. Mrs. Miles may not go farther than San Francisco with the general, or she may conclude to accompany him across the Pacific.

General Miles discussed his trip briefly to-day. He had just arrived from his eastern inspection tour and said that there were so many things to do in arranging his office affairs that he had not as yet outlined in detail his trip after he should reach Manila.

"I regard the trip as merely a visit to the army there," he said, "it may be called an inspection tour, and I shall make it a point to visit probably every army camp in the islands, although, as I have said, this matter has not yet been determined upon."

The general expressed regret that he should not be here during the Grand Army encampment.

General Miles says that his visit to the Philippines will consume from thirty to sixty days. Before going he will make his annual report to the secretary of war, and unless a special report is made on this inspection tour it will not be reported on until a year from the coming October.

The transport Thomas, on which the general and his party will sail, has recently been overhauled and fitted up, making her one of the most elegant and comfortable of the army transports.

MOST POWERFUL GUNS.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Connecticut and Louisiana the two new battleships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill, will carry the most powerful guns, measured by calibre, in the world. With the building of each new set of battleships Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has tried to increase the power of the Maine batteries and for the Connecticut and Louisiana he intends to increase the length of the big turret guns to 45-calibres. Heretofore the longest naval guns built have been only forty times their calibre. Not only will this lengthening of the guns increase their efficiency as to range and velocity and therefore penetrating power, but it will constitute a distinct advantage to the ships. The muzzles of guns of 40 calibres when swung broadside just reach the rail and the side blast when fired prevents the use of secondary guns immediately below. By increasing the length to 45 calibres the muzzles of the guns are carried well out board. Some improvements also will be made to secure higher initial velocity. The bureau of ordnance is designing some new sights for turret guns which will combine open, telescope and day and night sights, in a single mechanism, and it is expected the guns of these two vessels will be equipped with them.

OIL FUEL IN NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Although the official report of Lieutenant Winchell, who was detailed to accompany the oil burning steamer Maripoosa on her recent trip from San Francisco to the Society islands and return for the purpose of making a comprehensive report upon every feature of the oil burning devices used by that steamer, has not yet reached the Navy department, unofficial data have arrived which are considered very satisfactory by those interested in the question of liquid fuel. The run from San Francisco to Tahiti is 3,438 knots. It was made by the Mariposa at the rate of 13.12 knots per hour, the whole run lasting eleven days, during which a little over 400 tons of oil were consumed. The number of pounds of oil per knot used on the run was 260.9, which is equivalent to 8.58 knots per ton of oil. It required 1.55 pounds of oil per hour to develop one-horse power. This is considered quite satisfactory, as under ordinary sea-going conditions it requires about between two and one-half and three pounds of coal to develop one-horse power.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The state department has decided to begin at once the distribution of the first installment of the Chinese indemnity funds, amounting to about $480,000 among the missionary societies and individuals who suffered from the boxer uprising. The claims commission, composed of Minister Conger, Secretary Bainbridge and United States Consul Ragsdale, has adopted the plan of reporting upon the merits of the claims in installments, instead of making one report at the end of the investigation. Their first report, which has just been received, passes upon 60 claims out of a total of about 150. These 60 claims amount, in the aggregate, to about $800,000, so the first installment of the Chinese indemnity will not be large enough to defray that total. Instead of waiting until sufficient money is at hand for this purpose, the acting solicitor of the department, Mr. Vandyne, recommended that a payment of 25 per cent be made to each of these claimants immediately, and his plan has been adopted by the department. It is expected that the total of the claims allowed will amount to about $2,500,000.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The golden star of the Klondike is on the wane according to the official report of Geo. H. Hess, who recently was sent to Dawson by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to make a thorough examination into the business prospects of the Yukon territory. The state department to-day made public communication from Consul Brush at Niagara Falls, dated Aug. 8, giving some of the principal features of Mr. Hess' report.

Mr. Hess points to the fact that the total yield of the Klondike last year was $24,000,000 and that the production of the coming year will not, according to government estimate, exceed $14,000,000, a falling off of nearly one-half. Moreover no new discoveries have been made for over a year, although since 1897 thousands of prospectors have been exploring every creek and mountain in the country. At Dawson, Mr. Hess reports ten applicants for every job, yet boat load after boat load of men continues to arrive.

POSTMASTERS IN POLITICS.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The part which postal employes are to be permitted to take in a political campaign is outlined in the following instructions which Acting Postmaster General Wynn has addressed to a postmaster in answer to a letter of inquiry:

"In reply to your letter, you are informed that you are not prohibited from joining a political club, nor making voluntary financial contributions outside of government office or building, nor from acting as a delegate to a county, state or congressional convention. You should not, however, serve as chairman of a state or county committee nor take active part in conducting a political contention nor make yourself unduly prominent in local political matters."

National banks took out $15,000,000 additional notes for currency to meet crop movement.

PENSIONS.

Actual Disbursements for the Year Ended June 30.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The annual report of the auditor for the interior department, shows that the disbursements from the appropriations for army pensions for the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $133,556,039, as follows:

Survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and the war of 1812, $962,020.

Invalid veterans of the civil war, $100,707,109; widows, $28,155,687; minors, $1,112,304; dependent relatives, $2,400,616; helpless children, $123,938; army nurses, $93,302.

The disbursements for navy pensions for the same period amounted to $5,844,702, as follows: Invalids, $2,617,906; widows, $1,114,939; minors, $33,980; dependent relatives, $76,091; helpless children, $1,776.

The total payments to pensioners was $137,400,741 during the year ended June 30, 1902.

THE LAKE LEVELS.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The state department will, before long, take steps to invite the government of Great Britain to join with the United States in naming commissioners to consider questions relating to the water level of the great lakes. The last congress made provision for this commission and $20,000 was appropriated for the expenses of three American commissioners. Already quite a number of applications have been made to the war department for appointment as members of the committee. The applications have been forwarded to the state department which will have general charge of the formation of the commission and the extension of an invitation to Great Britain.

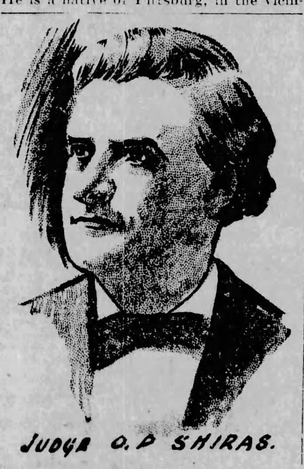
NEW RIFLE SIGHT.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The army ordnance bureau is experimenting at several army posts with a new type of rifle telescopic sight. The new sight is known as the "long field sight" and is attached to the rifle, running parallel with the barrel.

The bureau also has sent out to the Philippines a consignment of bolo bayonets, which are in demand among the troops there, who believe the curved bolo weapon to be much superior to the straight bayonet, once it has become imbedded. The cavalrymen want to try detached bolo bayonets for cutting through underbrush.

FOR SUPREME BENCH.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 29.—Judge Oliver P. Shiras, of this city, has been mentioned as the probable successor of his brother, George Shiras, as associate justice of the United States supreme court. He is a native of Pittsburg, in the vicin-



JUDGE O. P. SHIRAS.

ity of which he spent his youth. He was graduated from the Ohio University, and from the Yale law school, where he took his LL. B. in 1856. In the same year Mr. Shiras came to Dubuque and engaged in the practice of law. In 1892 he ascended the federal bench of northern Iowa, and since that time he has won the approbation of the entire bar of the state with the wisdom and probity of his decisions.

JUDGE DURAND CANNOT LIVE

Michigan Jurist and Candidate for Governor Stricken With Paralysis.

Flint, Mich., Sept. 2.—At 7 o'clock this morning Judge G. H. Durand, the Democratic nominee for governor, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday evening, due to cerebral embolism, was conscious but unable to speak. His physicians at that hour said Judge Durand might live 48 hours, but that his recovery was all but impossible. At 5 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

"There has been a rapid change for the worse in the condition of Judge Durand. Forty-eight hours ago the physicians felt hopeful of a favorable outcome, but there has occurred a rapid dilation of the heart. General circulation has failed and cerebral thrombosis has produced a right-sided paralysis. While there is still hope that the heart may be steadied up and life prolonged the outlook is exceedingly grave."

Judge Durrant has been in poor health for two weeks, but it is only in the past 24 hours that alarming symptoms developed.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2.—Dr. Inglis and Dr. Jennings, of this city, who were called to Flint last night to attend Geo. H. Durand, returned from there this morning. Dr. Jennings said: "Judge Durand's illness is so serious that I would not be surprised to hear of his death at any minute. I do not think he has a chance."

Dr. Inglis said there was a slight chance that the physicians might be able to stimulate Judge Durand's heart into something like renewed action or recovery, but there could be nothing for him but paralysis during the remainder of his life.

ADDICKS MEN TO NAME BYRNE

Dover, Del., Sept. 2.—In accordance with their decision not to support Dr. L. H. Ball, recently renominated for Congress by the "regular" Republicans, the "Union" Republicans or Addicks faction are holding a state convention in Dover to-day to agree upon an opposing candidate. Sentiment among the party leaders appears to favor the nomination of William M. Byrne, now United States district attorney for Delaware. Mr. Byrne, until recently, was regarded as a "regular" Republican, and was appointed United States district attorney upon the recommendation of Colonel Dupont. Recently, however, he has won the favor of the Addicks faction by advocating the election of two senators, even though Mr. Addicks should be one of them.

STRIKE WILL END.

Trouble in the Coal Fields to End Within a Week or Two. Not a Political Issue.

New York, Sept. 2.—Senator Thomas C. Platt declared in the most positive terms that the coal strike would be settled within the next two weeks, says the Herald. The question was brought up by a query as to how the Republicans intended to treat the strike in their state platform.

"It will not be an issue in the campaign," Senator Platt replied. "It will be settled within a week."

"How will it be settled? Will there be arbitration or will an agreement be reached between the miners and the operators?" was asked.

"I cannot tell you how it will be settled," Senator Platt replied, "but there will be no coal sold at $10 a ton this winter. It will surely be settled within a week, or at the longest within two weeks from this time."

Senator Platt declined to tell why he was so confident that the strike was nearing its end, but he spoke like a man who had no doubt in his own mind that what he said would prove to be true.

Resuming Work at Tamaqua.

Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 2.—This morning Company C, of the Twelfth regiment escorted the non-union men in the Panther Creek valley to work without being interfered with. The officials of the company claim that almost three hundred men reported for duty. This claim is contradicted by the strike leaders, who say their ranks are as solid to-day as they were on the first day of the strike. This morning the Lehigh Coal and Navigation shops, which have been idle for two months, resumed work. Major Gearhart in charge of the troops, said to-day that the situation was improved considerably.

Two Miners Attacked.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 2.—Richard Roberts, mine driller, and John Devitt, machinist, employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal company at their Forty Foot colliery, were attacked by four men while on their way to work to-day. Roberts was struck on the head by an iron bar and Devitt had a miner's needle run through the fleshy part of his legs. The injured men called for assistance, when their assailants fled.

The C. D. Bliss mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, at Naticoke, was put in operation to-day. A large quantity of coal is said to have been run through the breaker. The company officials say they have a large number of miners cutting coal. The strikers deny this. They say the coal being run through the breaker is stock coal, which has been accumulating in the mine for some time.

Another Train of Coal.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 2.—Another train of cars loaded with anthracite coal left to-day from the Silver Creek shaft near New Philadelphia, owned and operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company. Strike leaders claim to have information that this is the last coal to be shipped from this operation until after the strike is declared off.

Non-Union Man Shot.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 2.—John Harville, aged 34 years, a non-unionist, employed as coal hauler at the Beaver Meadow colliery of Coxe Bros. & Company, was shot in the right eye this morning while attempting to drive away unknown parties who had bombarded his house with stones. Harvilla leaned out of a window to see from what direction the attack came. As he did so some one fired on him and one of the shots lodged in his eye which was later removed at the Miners' hospital.

SET FIRE TO MINE.

Battle Between the Striking Incendiaries and the Mine Guards—Troops Are Asked For.

Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 2.—The great mines of the Pocahontas Collieries company are on fire. This morning strikers applied the torch to various portions of the mine near the west entrance, which is on the Virginia side, and the mine is now said to be burning furiously. The guards and strikers fired volley after volley at each other. The governor of Virginia will be appealed to to send troops to Pocahontas at once.

KNOX'S TRIP.

New York, Aug. 27.—Attorney General Knox sailed for Europe to-day on the Oceanic.

"I am going abroad for the purpose of obtaining a clear title to the property bought by us from the Panama Canal company," said Mr. Knox. "I shall also investigate the treaty between the Panama Canal Company and the Columbian government, which is to be transferred to us. I have no doubt that everything will go through all right, and the reports that I have received from Mr. Russell, of the department of justice, who has been in Paris during the last six weeks, show that all is going harmoniously.

"In regard to the President's recent speeches on the trust question, I can only say that I am heartily in accord with everything he has said. I think, after what the President has said, that something in regard to the trusts will be forthcoming at the next meeting of congress."

DEVASTATED BY A VOLCANO

Yokohama, Sept. 2.—The Japanese cruiser Takachiho has returned from her inspection of the island of Torishima, which was destroyed by a volcanic eruption between August 13 and 15. The captain of the warship reports that the eruption nearly devastated the island, and that nobody on it was left alive. Over 150 persons were killed. Torishima lies between the Bonin islands and the main island of Japan.

Transport Buford Delayed.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Advices from Honolulu state that the transport Buford, which is several days overdue at this point, arrived at Honolulu, August 23, having put in there on account of trouble with her boilers. She will resume her trip in a few days.

Italy's Big Strike Broken.

Florence, Italy, Sept. 2.—With the exception of the metal workers of the Pignone Iron works, where the strike originated, and the printers, most of the strikers resumed work to-day. The cabs and street cars are again running.

Objects to Trusts in Russia.

London, Sept. 2.—Under date of St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Daily Express says M. DeWitte Russian minister of finance, has rejected the petitions of the old owners of Baku and the millers of Odessa for the formation of trusts.

President to Visit Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Congressman Henry R. Gibson has received a message from George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, stating that President Roosevelt will stop in Knoxville for two hours on the evening of September 8.

War department to take steps to stop usury as practiced against army officers by professional money lenders.

Unexpected surplus of $5,935,812 in treasury for August.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen—I send inclosed $1.00, for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction. M. ALEXANDRE, Hoxbar, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

A THOUSAND MORE VICTIMS

Two Villages Were Destroyed by Mt. Pelee's Latest Eruption.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Havas agency has received an undated dispatch from Fort-de-France, Island of Martinique, announcing that about one thousand persons were killed and that several hundred were injured as the result of a violent eruption of Mont Pelee, on Sunday, August 30, which destroyed Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Bouillon, two villages near Mont Pelee.

The dispatch confirms the report that the village of Le Carbet was damaged by a tidal wave, which was also felt at Fort-de-France, where the people were panic-stricken.

The French cruisers Suchet and Tage are embarking people in the northern part of Martinique.

Cartries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Sept. 1.—The British steamer Korena arrived here yesterday evening from Fort de France, Island of Martinique. She reports that a terrible eruption of Mont Pelee occurred at nine o'clock Saturday night and that people who arrived at Fort de France from the northern part of the island reported that the village of Morne Rouge, near the district previously destroyed, had been entirely destroyed and that LeCarbet, a village on the coast which was destroyed at the time of the great eruption, had been swept by a tidal wave. About 200 persons lost their lives. A sloop from the Island of St. Vincent, which reached here this morning, reports that Mont Pelee's crater is now quiet, but that the detonations during Saturday were the loudest heard up to that time and that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed.

Basse Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Sunday, Aug. 31.—The French Transatlantic Company's steamer Salvador, which has just arrived at Point A Pier, reports that she left for Fort de France, Island of Martinique, yesterday afternoon and passed Mont Pelee at 7 o'clock the same evening. The volcano was then in violent eruption. On approaching the islands of Les Saintes, (small islands off the southern extremity of Guadeloupe) ashes were falling on the vessel. She arrived off Point A Pier at 5 o'clock but was unable to enter that port until 11 at night owing to the obscurity.

Pointe-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, Sept. 1.—This entire port has been covered with a cloud of fine dust since 5 o'clock yesterday morning and the populace is panic-stricken. Fine ashes are failing continually in a slight drizzle. Semi-darkness is over the sea and the ships in the harbor seem to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

Advices from Basse Terre (Island of Guadeloupe) assert that since daybreak yesterday the entire island has been covered with a cloud of dust coming from the southeast, the direction of the island of Martinique. The population of Basse Terre is greatly alarmed.

St. John Antigua, B. W. I., Sept. 1.—Many very loud detonations were heard here from 9 o'clock Saturday night to midnight.

Basse Terre, St. Kitts, B. W. I., Sept. 1.—A series of loud reports was heard here Saturday night from 7 until 9 o'clock.

A severe eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique was reported to have occurred at noon August 21. This report was brought to Castries, Island of St. Lucia, by officers of the French steamship Dahome. This eruption was followed by total darkness five miles away from the volcano.

A dispatch received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 26, said that between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 in the afternoon of August 25, clouds of dust were seen in the direction of Mont Pelee from the Island of Dominica. Detonations were heard, and there were light showers of volcanic dust on the island.

The following message was received from Dominica Tuesday, the 26th: "Since 2 p. m. to-day (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises in quick succession have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee is in violent eruption."

A dispatch from Paris, dated August 28, said the latest dispatches received at the ministry of the colonies from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, were dated Monday, August 25. They made no mention of the reported eruptions of Mont Pelee. The Paris dispatch said also that the cables to Martinique, both north and south, continued to be interrupted.

Efforts made to communicate by cable direct with the Island of Martinique have proved unsuccessful. Telegraphic communication with that island from New York is still interrupted.

WINTER WHEAT.

Comparisons of Receipts at Toledo, St. Louis and Baltimore.

Toledo, O., Sept. 1, 1902.

The special market letter of J. H. King & Co. has some interesting statistics on the heavy receipts of winter wheat here and elsewhere. Receipts at Toledo during August were twice as much as a year ago and more than any season since 1894.

Receipts of winter wheat compare as follows:

TOLEDO.

Year.	July.	August.	Sept.
1902	2,250,000	4,200,000	.....
1901	1,200,000	2,020,000	1,350,000
1900	950,000	1,700,000	1,500,000
1899	3,900,000	3,800,000	1,250,000
1898	2,200,000	2,600,000	1,500,000
1897	1,100,000	3,800,000	1,800,000
1896	1,250,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
1895	1,150,000	1,600,000	550,000
1894	2,700,000	5,000,000	2,200,000

ST. LOUIS.

Year.	July.	August.	Sept.
1902	5,200,000	6,600,000	.....
1901	5,300,000	4,000,000	2,200,000
1900	4,000,000	4,800,000	3,100,000
1899	1,900,000	2,100,000	1,200,000
1898	1,050,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
1897	1,250,000	2,600,000	1,800,000
1896	2,200,000	2,600,000	1,850,000
1895	1,800,000	2,400,000	1,200,000
1894	3,500,000	2,300,000	1,100,000

BALTIMORE.

Year.	July.	August.	Sept.
1902	2,500,000	2,200,000	.....
1901	3,600,000	6,300,000	2,700,000
1900	2,300,000	1,400,000	900,000
1899	2,500,000	1,700,000	800,000
1898	1,600,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
1897	2,000,000	3,500,000	5,300,000
1896	2,000,000	1,600,000	1,000,000
1895	900,000	1,000,000	250,000
1894	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000

Millionaire Law Breakers.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 2.—For driving their automobiles faster than the law allows, W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., W. A. M. Burden, captain of the Harvard eleven in 1889, Robert Cutting and W. Watson Sherman were each fined $10 and costs in the local court.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Talked in Vermont on the Trust Question.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 2.—The first important stop of President Roosevelt, after he had resumed his travels through Massachusetts to-day, was at this city, where he found the people keeping a general holiday. A stop of an hour was made here and the President delivered an address, thousands of people being assembled to hear him. The President had a restful night at Northfield. He took his train promptly at 8:20 o'clock. The first speech of the day was at Miller's Falls, where a large crowd had gathered. The President expressed pleasure at meeting there the members of the Second Massachusetts regiment, which had served with him in Cuba. At Athol and Gardner speeches were also made. At the latter place fully ten thousand people greeted him. Harvard flags were everywhere in evidence and as the President ascended the platform a number of college boys gave the college cheer. At all of the places where stops were made the President spoke upon the neecssity of good citzenship in order to be successful in life.

President Roosevelt, in his address at Fitchburg, devoted himself almost exclusively to the trusts, which he intended as an answer to his critics. He said, in part:

"If some of those who have seen cause for wonder in what I have said this fall on the subject of the great corporations, which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as trusts, would take the trouble to read my messages when I was governor, what I said on the stump two years ago, and what I put into my first message to Congress, I think they would have been less astonished. I said nothing on the stump that I did not think I could make good and I shall not hesitate now to take the position which I then advocated. I am even more anxious than you who hear what I say should think of it than that you should applaud it. I am not going to try to define, with technical accuracy, what ought to be meant when we speak of a trust. But if by trust we mean merely a big corporation, then I ask you to ponder the utter folly of the man who, either in a spirit of rancor or in a spirit of folly says, 'Destroy the trusts,' without giving you an idea of what he really means to do. I will go with him if he says destroy the evil in the trusts, gladly. (Applause.)

"I will try to find out that evil. I will seek to apply remedies, which I have already outlined in other speeches. But if his policy, from whatever motive, whether hatred, fear, panic or just sheer ignorance, is to destroy the trusts in a way that will destroy all our prosperity, no. Those men who advocate wild and foolish remedies which would be worse than the disease, are doing all in their power to perpetuate the evils against which they nominally war, because if we are brought face to face with the naked issue of either keeping or totally destroying a prosperity in which the majority share, but in which some share improperly, why as sensible men we must decide that it is a great deal better that some people should prosper too much that no one should prosper enough. So that the man who advocates destroying the trusts by measures which would paralyze the industries of the country is at best a quack and at worst an enemy to the republic."

Referring to the conditions which existed in 1893, the President said:

"There was no trouble about anybody making too much money then. The trusts were down, but the trouble was that we were all of us down. Nothing but harm to the whole body politic can come from ignorant agitation, carried on partially against real evils, partially against imaginary evils, but in a spirit which would substitute for the real evils, evils just as real and infinitely greater. Those men if they should succeed could do nothing to bring about a solution of the great problems with which we are concerned. If they should destroy certain of the evils at the cost of overthrowing the wellbeing of the entire country it would mean merely that there would come a reaction in which they and their remedies would be hopelessly discredited.

"Now it does not do anybody any good and it will do most of us a great deal of harm to take steps which will check any proper growth in a corporation. We wish not to penalize but to reward a great captain of industry or the men banded together in a corporation who have the business forethought and energy necessary to build up a great industrial enterprise. Keep that in mind. A big corporation may be doing excellent work for the whole country and you want, above all things, when striving to get a plan which will prevent wrongdoing by a corporation which desires to do wrong not at the same time to have a scheme which will interfere with a corporation doing well, if that corporation is handling itself honestly and squarely. Now what I am saying ought to be treated as simple elementary truths. The only reason it is necessary to say them at all is that apparently some people forget them. I believe something can be done by national legislation. When I state that, I ask you to note my words. I say I believe. It is not in my power to say I know. When I talk to you of my own executive duties I can tell you definitely what will and what will not be done. When I speak of the actions of anyone else, I can only say that I believe something more can be done by national legislation.

"I believe it will be done. I think we can get laws which will measurably increase the power of the federal government over corporations; but, gentlemen, I believe firmly that in the end there will have to be an amendment to the constitution of the nation conferring additional power upon the federal government to deal with corporations. To get that will be a matter of difficulty and a matter of time. I want you to think of what I have said, because it represents all of the sincerity and earnestness that I have and I say to you here from this platform, nothing that I have not already stated and nothing that I would not say at a private table with any of the biggest corporation managers of the land."

JAGS IN TABLETS

A Company Forming to Turn Out Whisky and Wine in That Form.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 2.—An organization to be known as the Compressed Spirits Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, is being formed here. I. Z. Proztman, a hotel proprietor of Cincinnati, is president, and the stockholders include financiers in New York and Baltimore. The factory will turn out whisky and wine in compressed tablets, making it possible for the business man to carry a good-sized jag in his vest pockets.

The discovery was made by Charles Obendaugh of this city. The work of establishing the plant will begin at once, and drinks in a compressed form will be on the market before Christmas.

Makes Peace With Armenians.

Constantinople, Sept. 2.—An irade, as recently agreed upon by the sultan, has been issued repealing the exceptional measures adopted against the Armenians if the Armenian patriarch would guarantee that no outbreak would follow. The patriarch has therefore withdrawn his resignation. He celebrated mass yesterday in honor of the anniversary of the sultan's accession, and during the services announced to the congregation the sultan's act of clemency.

Catalogue No. 71 now on the press, the finest catalogue ever published; 30 buyers have worked for months collecting the goods described in this book. Printing and binding are by the Lakeside Press; engravings by Osgood; colored inserts by the American Colortype Co.; cover design by the well-known artist, Ike Morgan—1080 pages; 70,000 quotations; 17,000 illustrations. 15c. and this catalogue is yours. Send TODAY.

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Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago

CORN IS LATE.

Cold Weather Delays Maturity of the Maize.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Following is the weekly summary of crop conditions made by the agricultural department:

The temperature conditions in the northern districts east of the Missouri valley during the week ending September 1 were more favorable for maturing crops than in the previous week, but, as in the two weeks immediately preceding, excessively high temperatures prevailed in the central and west gulf districts, including Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Excessive rains have continued in the lower Missouri and Red River of the North valleys, and, with a further shrinkage in the area and stack, and with temperatures slightly below normal in the Missouri valley, the maturity of crops has not advanced rapidly. Continued absence of rain has intensified the drouth in the west gulf districts, and rain is generally needed in the Ohio valley and in the coast districts, from Southern New England to the Carolinas. Generally abundant rains have relieved the drouth conditions in the east gulf districts. Frosts, with ice, in exposed places occurred in the northern Rocky mountain region on the morning of August 29. Generally favorable conditions prevailed on the Pacific coast, although rather cool in the northern districts during the first part of the week.

In the states of the Missouri valley and in portions of the upper Mississippi valley, corn has made fair progress, but has not matured rapidly, owing to low temperatures and excessive moisture. Dry, warm weather is greatly needed in the Missouri valley for the maturity of corn, which will require practically a month in Iowa and eastern Nebraska. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the maturity of corn has been more rapid, but late corn is in need of rain in portions of Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio. Early corn is being cut in Missouri and Kansas, and is being marketed and fed to stock in the last-named state.

Rains have greatly interfered with threshing of spring wheat throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and sprouting in the shock is extensively reported. Harvesting is nearly finished in the North Pacific coast, where threshing is progressing under favorable conditions, with about average yields.

But little rain has fallen over much of the greater part of the cotton belt westward from the Mississippi river during the past month, the last three weeks of which have been excessively warm, the week ending September 1 being practically rainless over the greater part of Louisiana, portions of Arkansas and Oklahoma, and throughout Texas, with the exception of a few light showers in the north-central and northeasterly portions, the result of which, with the ravages of insects, has been a steady deterioration in the condition of cotton during the second and third decades.

While favorable weather conditions in the near future would cause a marked improvement in the condition of cotton in Texas, the reports indicate that, under the most favorable circumstances, the yield would be much short of the average crop. The central and eastern districts of the cotton belt, with the exception of portions of the Carolinas, where drouth continues, have received abundant rains, but too late to be of material benefit, while causing considerable injury to open cotton. Some slight improvement is reported from portions of Florida and Georgia and less premature opening and shedding are very general throughout the central and east rn districts.

The weather map of this date (September 2) shows that good rains fell over a large part of Texas during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m., September 2.

Cutting and curing of tobacco have progressed under favorable conditions, and are largely finished in the Carolinas and Virginia.

Some improvement in the outlook for apples is indicated in portions of the central valleys and lake region, but in the middle Atlantic states the prospects are for a crop considerably below the average.

Plowing for fall seeding has been largely generally retarded in the middle Atlantic states and Ohio valley by dry weather, and in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys by excessive moisture.

Earthquakes in Italy.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Several shocks of earthquake were experienced yesterday at Gubbio, in the province of Perugia. A number of houses were destroyed, three persons were killed and many were injured.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Aug. 30.—Bradstreet's report says: August ends with jobbing activity apparently at its height in the northern half of the country, and the total volume of the month's operations probably in excess of any similar period in previous year. Activity instrumental in bringing about this result are the continued good crop prospects. At the South the annual diminution of cotton, crop conditions has developed as the result of hot, dry weather in the southern half of the belt. Added to this is much reported damage from insects in Texas. Prices reflect the diverse reports from the different sections, wheat being lower on good weather and large receipts (much of them below grade) and lower cables, while cotton has sharply advanced, and the margin between old and new crop deliveries has narrowed as the season of 1901-02 draws to a close. Other farm produce tends to drift downward. Corn is lower on good weather, but a good export business has developed. Beef cattle receipts are heavy, and stockers and feeders are lower at wholesale, while retail prices are expected to follow. Prime cattle are, however, bringing full prices. Produce receipts are very large, but prices are on the whole quite strong.

Railway earnings thus far in August are flattering, being 6 per cent. larger than a year ago.

The scarcity of coke at the furnaces grows more serious in the Pittsburg and Chicago districts, and it is limits the supply of available pig iron and discourages future sales. Pig iron is, therefore, dull for this season, but strong in price, with foundry grades advancing. The rail market is active, Western roads buying from Eastern mills, as the home plants are booked far ahead. In some instances old rails suitable for new rolling are selling higher than the new rails to replace them. Foreign iron is coming in freely, and as difficulties in working foreign billets at Pittsburg are being overcome large takings of this material may be looked for. Large sales of structural material, plates and merchant bars are reported. Sheets are rather stronger, but one-half of the country's tin plate works are reported shut down. Sales of hardware are active and complaints of slow deliveries.

Wheat, including flour, exports, August, aggregated 4,243,230 bushels against 2,940,009 last week and 607,000 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregated 38,381,297 bushels against 37,286,598 last season. Corn exports aggregate 115,150 bushels against 51,649 last week and 441,918 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports were 818,643 bushels against 10,192,969 last season.

The failures for the week ending August 28 number 98. In Canada failures number 20 against 26 last week and 29 a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 2.—Close.—Wheat—Trade in wheat has been almost at a standstill. The close was steady and practically unchanged from Saturday. Prices worked within 1c range. There was a little firmer feeling early on light receipts and poor quality in most of the markets, but Toledo receipts showed a much better run, and, with fair weather, the market took on an easier tone toward the close.

Corn—There is little to say about corn. The market has been dull, and prices have declined ¼@¾c on good crop news and fine weather. Light receipts prevented a further decline.

Oats—September has had a 2½c slump on heavy receipts and improved grading. December has held about steady at ⅛c under Saturday.

Clover Seed—The seed market has been dull, with prices about steady. Receipts, 293 bags red and 318 bags alsike; none prime.

Following are the closing prices:

Corn—Cash, 61c; September, 59¾c; December, 47¼c.

Oats—September, 32c; December, 31½c.

Clover Seed—October, $5.40 bid; January, $5.25.

Rye—52c.

The following are the closing quotations from various boards:

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Today Aug. 30 Close.
Cash	71¾			71¾	71¾
Sept.	71¾	71½	71¾	71¾	71¾
Dec.	71¾	71½	71¾	71¾	71¾
May	72¾			72½	72¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	71¼@¼	71½	70	70½b	70¾@¾
Dec.	67⅝	67½	67⅛	67¼	68¼@¾
May	63⅝	63½	63⅛	63½	63¾@¾
Corn—					
Sept.	57	57½	55¾	57⅜	57½
Dec.	42⅞	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	42⅞
May	39⅜	39⅝	39⅛	39½	39⅝
Oats—					
Sept.	34	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	34b
Dec.	30⅜	31¼	30⅝@½	31	30⅞
May	31	31¼	30⅝	31¼a	30⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	74½	74⅞	74⅜	74½a	..
Dec.	72⅝	72⅞	72½	72⅝a	..
Corn—					
Sept.	64¼	64⅝	64¼	64⅜	..
Dec.	47¾	47¾b	47½	47¾b	..

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	64⅜	65½	65¼	65⅜	65¼
Sept	65⅝	64⅝	62⅜	64⅝a	64¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					